TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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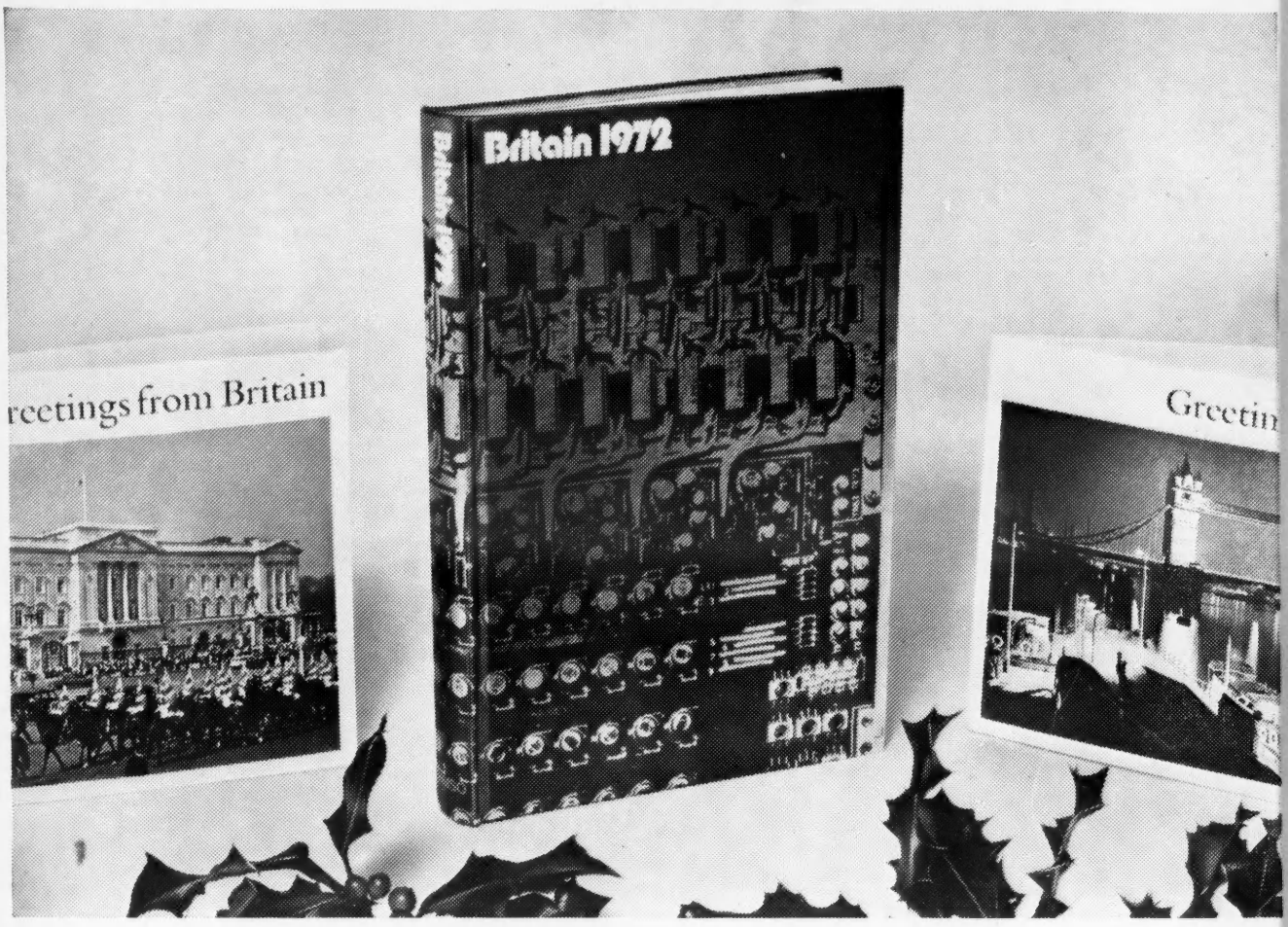

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EUROPEAN SALES AND PROMOTION AGENTS

Denmark: Model farms and modern factories

by G. W. Marshall, MBE, BEM, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Copenhagen

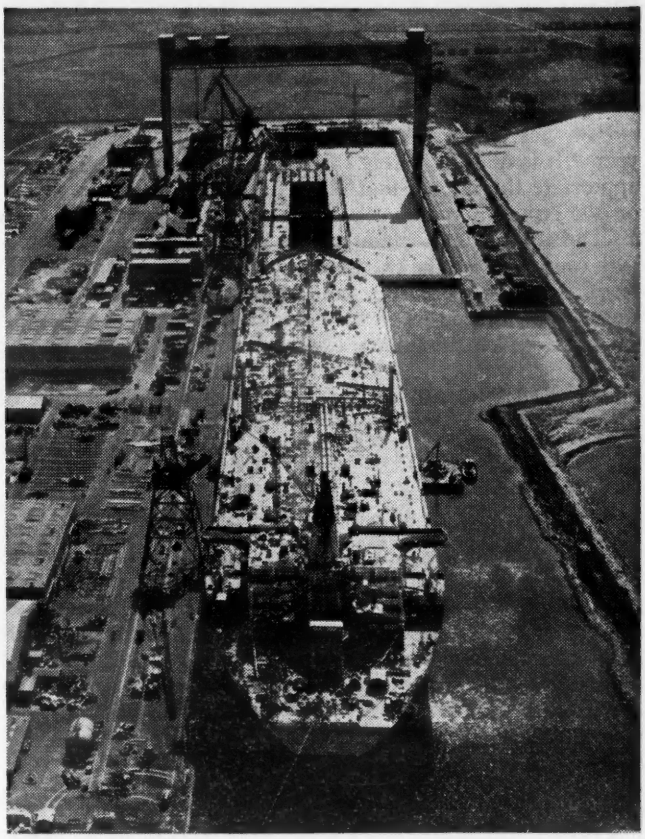
There is only one more shopping day to Christmas. There are just over 300 shopping days before we and Denmark expect to start trading in the Common Market. In these two articles about Denmark (Part 2 follows in next week's *Trade and Industry*) we give some account of Denmark's development as a rich and important market for British exports and take a look at the future of Anglo-Danish commercial relations.

We enjoy the pleasures of the English breakfast, for which we are justly renowned. Eggs, bacon, butter, cream—delicious! A great deal of it comes from Denmark and this is one reason why we buy more from the Danes than we sell to them. The imbalance in our trade with Denmark amounted to £54 million last year, and although this shortfall may be recouped on other bilateral exchanges, we should nevertheless like to narrow this particular gap. This is one reason why substantial trade promotional efforts have been made in Denmark over the years; in fact the trade drive in Denmark next year will mark the 40th anniversary of the then Prince of Wales' visit to British industry's export campaign in Denmark in 1932.

However, the trade balance has remained obstinately in Denmark's favour. This does not mean that our share of the market is shrinking because such promotional efforts undoubtedly help our salesmen and our sales, and have done much to increase the level of trade between our two countries. During the period of EFTA, with its progressive freeing of trade in industrial goods and certain agricultural items, our trade with Denmark, has doubled, a very good result considering the relatively high level at which it started. In fact, in a country with a population of less than 5 million we do remarkably well. Denmark is the UK's 12th largest customer, and our sales there totalled £220 million last year, representing 13.9 per cent of the total import market. The Danes' *per capita* purchases of British goods are such that if every American spent as much, our total export earnings would rise by 50 per cent, and some of the streets of London might indeed be paved with gold! Despite Denmark's recent economic measures designed to curb the adverse balance of payments and counter the shortage of foreign exchange, our sales to the Danish market should exceed £230 million this year, and may be expected to rise still further in 1972. The British Trade Drive next year is aimed at consolidating our position in this important market before we both join the EEC, and laying a firm base for sustained growth in our sales.

The Danish import market

The important thing about the Danish market is that practically every item manufactured in Denmark has a substantial import content. Whatever steps are taken to curb imports, Denmark's industries must continue to buy raw materials, semi-manufactures and components from abroad in order to survive. The Danes themselves have developed very sophisticated tastes which, too, have to be satisfied by imports of a wide range of consumer durables. This means that Denmark will in the long term remain a good customer for the foreign supplier. Though the population remains small, the per capita wealth and purchasing power is one of the world's largest. The GNP per head of population was £1,144 in 1969 compared with £788 for the UK. At this level the Danes can afford to be discerning buyers and they are prepared to pay for quality.



Odense Steel Shipyard Lindo near Odense is one of the world's most modern construction plants. British manufacturers supply propellors (Stone Manganese), valves (Hattersley Newman Hender), engine room automation and control equipment (GEC-Elliot Process Automation Ltd.), and other components.

During next year's Trade Drive it is hoped that British exporters will exploit these market characteristics to the full. Special attention will be given to a straightforward selection of commodity groups which has been compiled by careful statistical analysis and thorough field research. This selection covers areas where there is evidence that UK exporters may be able to win more and profitable business for themselves, increasing the importance of Britain as a supplier of Danish needs.

In this article we are writing both for the newcomer to the market and for the businessman who has already had dealings with Denmark, perhaps through an agent he hasn't seen very much of since the 1968 Trade Drive. By showing why Denmark deserves the attention it gets from Government-sponsored trade promotional activity we hope to demonstrate that this is already a very good market for the UK, and that there are

(continued on next page)

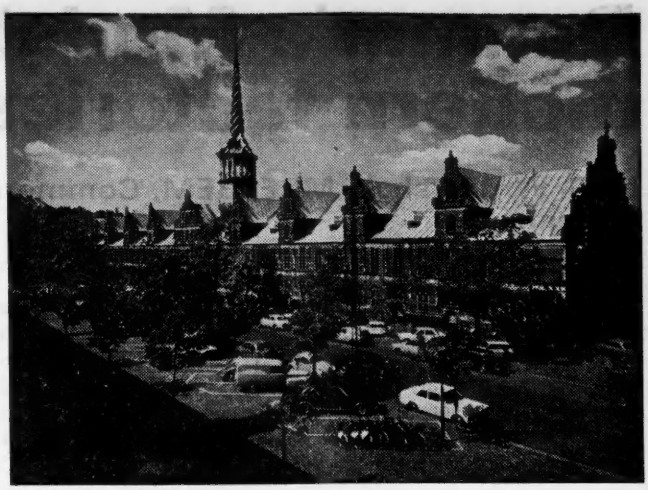
many more opportunities which can profitably be exploited. We cannot list these in this article, but General Export Services Branch of the DTI can provide details. If you subscribe to the DTI computerised Export Intelligence Service you will already be receiving up to date information. If you do not yet subscribe, we hope that this article will persuade you to take a positive step towards seeing how we can supplement your own commercial intelligence. (In the first 11 months of 1971 the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Denmark passed 268 market opportunities to the Export Intelligence Service.)

Economic background

How has Denmark's economy developed over the last 100 years? It is only by taking this sort of timespan that one can appreciate the impact that our two countries have each had on the economy of the other. Everybody knows that we buy a lot of food from Denmark. This had its origins in the mid-19th century when the Danes realised that without any mineral resources to speak of, they would have to develop in their own way if they wanted to attain a standard of living comparable with that which the middle classes in industrial Europe were achieving. To this end Danish agricultural production became highly specialised and formed the basis of a large volume of foreign trade. This in turn provided the foreign exchange to buy raw materials, fuel supplies and a number of consumer goods.

Industrialisation in the modern sense only started at the end of the last century with the growth of the shipbuilding, food processing and agricultural machinery industries. Difficulties in obtaining industrial goods from abroad in the years following World War I delayed the development of those processing industries based mainly on imported raw materials and semi-manufactures. Even after this late start by the engineering and processing industries the international trade recession of the 1930's slowed down progress considerably. It was only after World War II and the difficult years immediately following that these industries began to show signs of healthy, vigorous growth. But at this stage Danish manufacturing industry was geared primarily to the domestic market.

At the beginning of the 50s Danish industries were widely protected by quantitative import restrictions and much of their equipment was obsolescent. In this sheltered and inward-looking condition Danish industrial growth was determined by internal factors rather than by conditions in world markets. Balance of payments problems, which were in part due to international restrictions on agricultural exports, proved a further obstacle to industrial expansion. Denmark was therefore compelled to make her industries more export-orientated, and because of her reliance on imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures, she found it in her own best interests to maintain her traditional policy of low tariffs. This process was accelerated by international co-operation in liberalising trade within OEEC (now OECD), GATT, and more recently in EFTA, and by the progress made in foreign exchange convertibility and international payments. All these paved the way for the dynamic industrial developments of the mid-50s when Danish industry consciously adopted specialisation as the technique to improve its competitive position abroad. To compensate for loss of home market sales greater efforts were made to increase exports to neighbouring industrial countries.



The Copenhagen Stock Exchange, one of the finest renaissance buildings in Denmark was built in 1619-40.

During this period exports in the important agricultural sector were stagnating, due mainly to Denmark's virtual exclusion from the EEC markets. The following table shows how Danish industrial exports to the EEC trebled between 1959 and 1969, and more than quintupled to EFTA markets, whilst total agricultural exports rose by only 10 per cent:

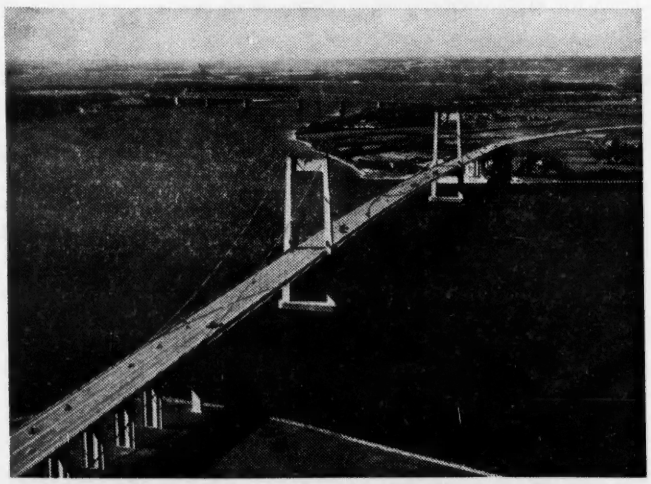
Danish Industrial Exports (DKr million)
(£1 = DKr 18 approx.)

	EFTA	West Germany	EEC	Total
1959	1,053	406	722	3,033
1969	5,738	1,289	2,482	11,529

Danish Agricultural Exports (DKr million)

	UK	West Germany	TOTAL
1953	2,108	463	3,205
1959	1,876	1,093	3,793
1963	2,137	862	4,191
1968	2,372	495	4,227

It is interesting to note that agricultural exports to West



The Little Bell bridge completed in October 1970 at a cost of nearly £14 million includes 4,000 tons of main cables and suspender ropes supplied by British Ropes Ltd. of Doncaster. The main cables (each 4,895 ft. long) are believed to be the longest prefabricated main cables in the world.

DEAR EDITOR...

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Germany (traditionally an important market), which had been increasing steadily since the war, have declined dramatically during the life of the EEC. Danish exports of agricultural goods to West Germany are now almost back to their 1953 level and it is the hope of regaining this lost market which has made Danish farmers so anxious to join the EEC.

Industry now contributes three times as much as agriculture to the gross national product. Many conventional industries in Denmark have gone out of business in the last decade following the liberalisation of international trade. High wage levels has rendered them uncompetitive against foreign manufacturers who are using well-tried manufacturing techniques and are able to benefit from economies of scale. As imports take an increasing share of the home market, Danish industries have been forced still further along the road to specialisation. Competition at home compels them to look keenly at every export opportunity that arises. All sectors of Danish industry have become more export minded in the 60s but this trend has perhaps been particularly noticeable in the chemical, electronic engineering, textile and clothing industries where particular emphasis has been placed on advanced technology, precision and design.

The change from an agricultural to an industrial economy has not been achieved without economic set-backs: a recurring balance of payments deficit is one of the more obvious. Recent difficulties started in mid-1969, when speculation on the West German Mark led to an unexpected large outflow of funds and an alarming decline in official reserves. At the end of 1968 the deficit on current account was £102 million, a year later it stood at £171 million, and at the end of 1970 at £225 million when the visible trade gap was £455 million. Until quite recently Denmark's foreign reserves barely covered the cost of one month's imports.

There has been no lack of willingness to take corrective action. The economy has been held on a progressively tightening rein since May 1969; there has been a strict control on foreign payments, a ceiling on domestic lending, high interest rates (the national rate rose to 9 per cent, putting commercial lending at 12-14 per cent, and was only reduced to 7½ per cent when world rates began to fall), price control, wage restraints, and an increase in the added value tax. Despite these measures, Denmark's economic situation continued to deteriorate during 1969 and 1970.

There are two main reasons why the restraints have not been entirely successful. Firstly Denmark introduced PAYE on January 1, 1970 and in doing so 1969 became virtually a tax-free year; a great deal of extra money was thus released into the economy causing an upsurge in consumer spending rather than the decline which was then needed. Secondly although the previous Government attacked the problem of cutting central public expenditure in the 1970/71 budget the political climate prevented it from going very far, and local authority budgets could not be pruned until mid-1971 by which time a general election was imminent.

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. A second article on Denmark will appear in the next issue.

The import surcharge

On taking office last month, one of the first actions of the new minority Social Democrat government was to introduce a temporary 10 per cent surcharge on some 50 per cent of all imports (mostly manufactured goods). It is hoped that this will halve the balance of payments deficit next year. Although none of Denmark's trading partners approves of the surcharge, most countries reluctantly recognise the domestic necessity for it. The Danes have stressed that it is only a temporary measure and that it will be reduced in stages, before final elimination on March 31, 1973, when they expect to begin their transition towards the EEC's common external tariff. Since the surcharge is non-discriminatory, applying equally to all countries selling to Denmark, our competitive position will not be affected. It may however result in a widening of the Anglo Danish trade gap.

This might be regarded as a disappointing climate in which to hold a trade drive. But we are looking beyond the immediate future. We have always recognised that major trade promotions have long term benefits and even during Trade Drive year we can look forward to the first reduction in the surcharge rate. In next week's article the import surcharge and its effects on the Trade Drive will be examined in more detail. We shall also be taking a look at the possible directions in which Anglo Danish trade may develop as both countries draw nearer to membership of the EEC.

This high-powered business group went recently to Copenhagen as guests on a BEA Inaugural Flight. Their purpose was a series of planning meetings and negotiations in connection with the 1972 Trade Drive.

EEC negotiations: statement by Mr. Rippon

In a statement to the House of Commons on December 13, Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, spoke about his meeting with the European Community in Brussels on December 11 and 12.

At this meeting, which was attended by Ministers of the other applicant countries, he had been accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture and the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland. The two main subjects on the agenda were fisheries and animal health.

Mr. Rippon said that on fisheries the United Kingdom, together with the Republic of Ireland and Denmark, had now reached agreement on the outstanding problems.

Mr. Rippon continued: 'We have persuaded the Community of the need to safeguard the essential fishing interests of the applicant countries in order to ensure conservation of fishing stocks and the protection of the livelihood of our fishermen.

'As a result of the agreement we have reached the position would be as follows:

'First, it is clear that we retain full jurisdiction over the whole of our coastal waters up to 12 miles. In other words we have power to control on a non-discriminatory basis the conservation of stocks by such means as the regulation of size of nets, types of trawl and methods of fishing.

'Secondly, access to our coastal waters within six miles from our baselines is limited exclusively to British vessels. Next, in areas between 6-12 miles, where the baselines are not in themselves a sufficient safeguard or where the stocks are already fully exploited, the fishing will also be limited to British vessels and to those with existing rights to fish there for certain species of fish. The areas covered in this way out to 12 miles are the Orkneys and Shetlands, the North and East Coasts of Scotland, North-East England from the river Coquet to Flamborough Head, Devon and Cornwall including, of course, the Scillies and Lundy Island, and County Down.

'The effect of all this is that there is no change at all in the protection now afforded in areas from which 95 per cent by value of the total inshore catch is taken. As far as the remainder is concerned, that is, those areas I have not mentioned earlier, there will be a generalisation of existing rights between six and 12 miles only.

'We have also sought and obtained a formal assurance from the Community that the legal application of the common fisheries policy would not permit, either in form or in fact, any discrimination by a member state in waters beyond 12 miles over which it might exercise fisheries jurisdiction against the fishing vessels of other member states operating in such waters. This is a valuable safeguard for our deep sea fishermen.

'As to the future of the fisheries policy we have urged upon the Community the need for common action in all our interests to ensure conservation of stocks. In consequence we have agreed with the Community that as soon as practicable and by 1979 at the latest, the Community will attempt to determine conditions for the preservation of the biological resources of the sea.

'We have further agreed that before the end of 1982 the enlarged Community will, after studying a report on the situation then obtaining with particular reference to the economic and social conditions of inshore areas and the state of the fish stocks, examine the arrangements which could follow what we have negotiated for the first 10 years.

'Here I must emphasise that these are not just transitional arrangements which automatically lapse at the end of a fixed period.

'In substance what we have achieved can fairly be described for the most part as a maintenance of the status quo for a decade followed by a fair and open-ended review taking account of all the circumstances of the time. I am confident that when that review takes place Her Majesty's Government will continue to safeguard this vital national interest.

'Before leaving this subject I would like to bring to the attention of the House the advantage we have secured in regard to marketing arrangements which are designed to secure better and more stable conditions in the fishing industry and to which I referred in my statement to the House on November 11.

'Finally I know the anxieties that exist about conservation and effective measures of policing. As I have already explained to the House we will retain full jurisdiction over our 12 mile limit. The Fisheries Protection Services of the Royal Navy and the Scottish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries will continue to be responsible for the enforcement of our regulations, including those governing fishing methods and for ensuring that vessels of other countries are excluded from the inner six miles and that limitations on access in areas between six and 12 miles are strictly enforced.

'Honourable Members will be aware that the Scottish Department is already ordering a new fisheries cruiser, and my right honourable Friend the Secretary of State for Defence has undertaken to strengthen the forces at present employed by the Royal Navy on protection duties in coastal waters. My right honourable Friend will be making a further statement on this in the near future.

'The other major issue on which we were able to reach agreement was animal health.

'The Community has adopted a number of Directives which, if applied to Britain would have involved a number of important changes in our animal health arrangements.

'We therefore asked for and secured agreement that pending the establishment of a common veterinary policy we would not be required to accept any animals whether for rearing, breeding or immediate slaughter which have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease. We shall similarly be free to continue our existing methods of testing for brucellosis and tuberculosis. Imports of non-vaccinated animals from other Member States will continue to be covered by national rules, and imports of meat will be subject to animal and public health controls in accordance with the Community's provisions.

'These arrangements will apply for five years. Well before the end of that period the Commission will review the whole situation and the veterinary developments which have taken place and to the extent necessary make appropriate proposals taking account of those developments.

'These arrangements, which take account of the existing differences in standards and practices, will ensure that progress towards common veterinary arrangements throughout the enlarged Community will involve no increase in animal health risk.

'I am therefore satisfied, as is my right honourable Friend the Minister of Agriculture that our essential animal health requirements are fully safeguarded now and will remain so in the future.'

(*Discussion following Mr. Rippon's statement is given in* Hansard *of December* 13, *cols.* 54-65.)

BUSINESSMAN'S GUIDE TO 'BRITAIN AND THE EEC'

In just over twelve months Britain is expected to be a full member of the European Economic Community. To help businessmen familiarise themselves with the Community's institutions, legislation, trading practices and tariff changes the Department of Trade and Industry has collated eleven articles in the series 'Britain and the EEC' published in *Trade and Industry* during the last six months.

The collated edition includes background articles on the Treaty of Rome, the European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities, Community Law and regional policy. Practical information of direct interest to businessmen is contained in articles dealing with transport, industrial and commercial policy and the free movement of labour. One article 'Fair Competition in the Community' deals with Community policy on such matters as restrictive trade practices, monopolies and mergers. Another provides a guide to the advice and information available from the Department.

Further articles in this series will appear from time to time in *Trade and Industry*. Copies of single articles or the collated edition can be obtained free from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3579 or 2479.

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MIDDLE EAST MARKETS—6

Saudi Arabia—Britain's leading Arab customer

by D. A. Hamley, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Jedda

TAKING some £31.2 million worth of British goods in the first 10 months of this year, Saudi Arabia was narrowly ahead of Kuwait at the head of the list of our customers in the Arab world. At this rate, our 1971 total should approach £37.5 million. There are invisibles too: the Saudis buy a lot of services from us, and it is a pity that no figure for this category is available to give the whole picture. We have come a long way since the early 1960's, when our exports to this market were worth only about £7 million annually.

But what sort of market share do these figures represent? According to the OECD returns for 1970, the 11 major manufacturing countries of the non-Communist world exported a total of some £214 million of goods to Saudi Arabia, (the estimated total from all sources is about £300 million). Of this OECD total, the UK share comes out at 16.5 per cent second only to the USA (27.4 per cent) and ahead of both Japan (16.3 per cent) and West Germany (12.6 per cent). Then there is a big gap until we come to France and Italy (each with 6 per cent), with the others below that. Moreover, the figures show an increase in our share from 10.2 per cent in 1965.

Export 'bulge'

These bare totals, however, do not—as usual—tell the whole story. In 1966/7, a group of British firms secured substantial air defence contracts. The resulting 'bulge' in our export total, as goods were supplied under these contracts, pushed the figure for our total exports as high as £57 million in 1969. The defence component in the total has fallen off since, but still remains significant. Business of this type and scale does not come along every day; and, of our main competitors in this market, the only ones who have so far made significant defence sales have been the Americans. So if you are assessing the UK's comparative performance in supplying the continuing requirements of the civil market in Saudi Arabia, it is more realistic to think of our 1970 percentage of the market as significantly less than 16.5 per cent of OECD exports (or about 12 per cent of all imports).

Ever since the search for oil by an American-owned group began in Saudi Arabia nearly 40 years ago, Saudi Arabia's economic ties with the United States have been strong. The US share of the Saudi market has, however, declined significantly in recent years, whilst that of Japan, in particular, has come up. If present trends continue, it is not difficult to foresee the Japanese rivalling the Americans for top place here in a few years' time. You have only to stand on a street corner in any of the larger Saudi cities and watch the shiny new Japanese cars pass by to see one reason for it.

So much background information on the Saudi economy has recently been published—notably in special press supplements—that no more than a brief reminder seems necessary here. A largely desert country about the size of India, Saudi Arabia has, however, an estimated population of only some 5½ million. The three main areas of commercial interest are widely separated: Riyadh, the capital, is by road over 600 miles from Jedda, the main port and commercial centre, on the Red Sea coast (about the same as the direct distance from London to Berlin), and from Jedda to Dammam, the main port and administrative centre of the oil rich Eastern Province on the Gulf Coast, is some 900 miles (London-Rome). Since oil production in commercial quantities started soon after the war, and especially since 1963, much economic development has taken place: to quote just a few examples over 7,000 km. of asphalted road have been constructed, connecting most of the country's major population centres; harbours have been improved; much has been invested in

(*continued on next page*)

MIDDLE EAST MARKETS

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry*:

Kuwait—a backdrop to business: September 9
Iran—land of a famous past and a brilliant future: September 23
Lebanon—gateway to the Middle East: October 7
Sixty reasons for exporting to Israel: October 28.
Algeria—a vast construction site: November 18.

THE MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION

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£25,000 MILLIONS will be received as oil revenues in the period 1971-75
The Middle East Association provides a comprehensive service of advice on a wide variety of trading problems in the area.

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The Secretary: THE MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION
33 Bury Street, St. James's, London, SW1Y 6AX Telephone: 01-839 2137

New storage sheds at Jedda Port. Steelwork was by Coseley Buildings Ltd. of Wolverhampton and cladding by H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd. of Ellesmere Port. Both these firms have world-wide export business. Consulting engineers for the Jedda Port extension are Sir William Halcrow and Partners.

new sewage and water systems for cities; and there has been some industrial development.

Increased financial commitments, notably the subsidy to the UAR and Jordan which Saudi Arabia agreed to pay after the June war of 1967, together with a levelling out in the rate of increase in oil production, combined to slow down the rate of economic development in the late 1960s. But this period is now coming to an end. Oil production is booming again: this year's production has so far averaged a 27 per cent increase on that for 1970, and the trend bids fair to go on rising. This, together with the increased Saudi revenue per barrel resulting from the Tehran price settlement, has produced an enormous increase in the Saudi Government's current income of which oil revenues account for over 90 per cent. This year's national budget (for the Muslim financial year 1391-2, or August 21, 1971-August 11, 1972) is balanced at SR10,782 million (about £950 million). This is almost 70 per cent more than last year's budget, and more than double its predecessor of only three years ago. Moreover, actual oil income this year will probably exceed the budget estimates.

Assured income

Unlike some other oil-rich states, Saudi Arabia's expectations of income at this rate seem assured for many years to come. The Kingdom's reserves are huge, the largest in the non-Communist world; proven reserves are around the 90 billion barrel mark, enough for over 40 years' production at present rates—and the total reserve figure is almost certainly well in excess of this.

How is all this money to be spent? In such a huge country, the scope for fruitful investment, especially in providing a modern economic infrastructure, is correspondingly vast, and much still remains to be done, particularly in outlying areas. The guidelines for the approach to the task were laid down by the Saudi Arabian Government last year, when it published its Development Plan. A major recommendation of this Plan —of which copies, plus an outline summary, are available in the Department of Trade and Industry—was that less priority than in recent years should be given to defence expenditure. The allocation for defence is very substantial and likely to remain so. But in the current budget, almost half the total expenditure is allocated to development projects which, it may be expected, will be put out to tender in due course in the case of new projects. The communications sector has had a particularly big boost this year, with its projects allocation up from SR524 million (£47 million) last year to SR1334 million (£120 million): this will enable work to be started on such schemes as the extension to the Dammam Port (worth some £30 million); the Jedda-Riyadh-Dammam telecommunications link (£9 million), the construction of more roads (1,252 km. remain to be constructed under the existing programme) plus the maintenance of roads already built. Among other development-orientated Ministries with large project allocations are Interior, which is responsible for

(*continued on page 608*)

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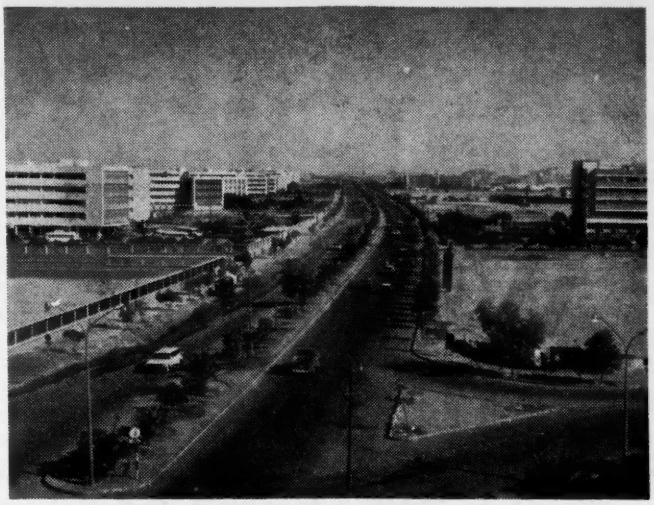
Municipal projects (£58 million for investment in sewage and water schemes, lighting and paving); and Education (£93 million). £32 million have been set aside for a Public Investment Fund, designed to assist commercial and industrial ventures in both the private and public sectors. Funds are also to be available for the electrification of certain small towns. And the defence and aviation budget includes some provision for civil airport construction. (Details of the main development projects are available in a compendium, held at Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry.)

More active business conditions

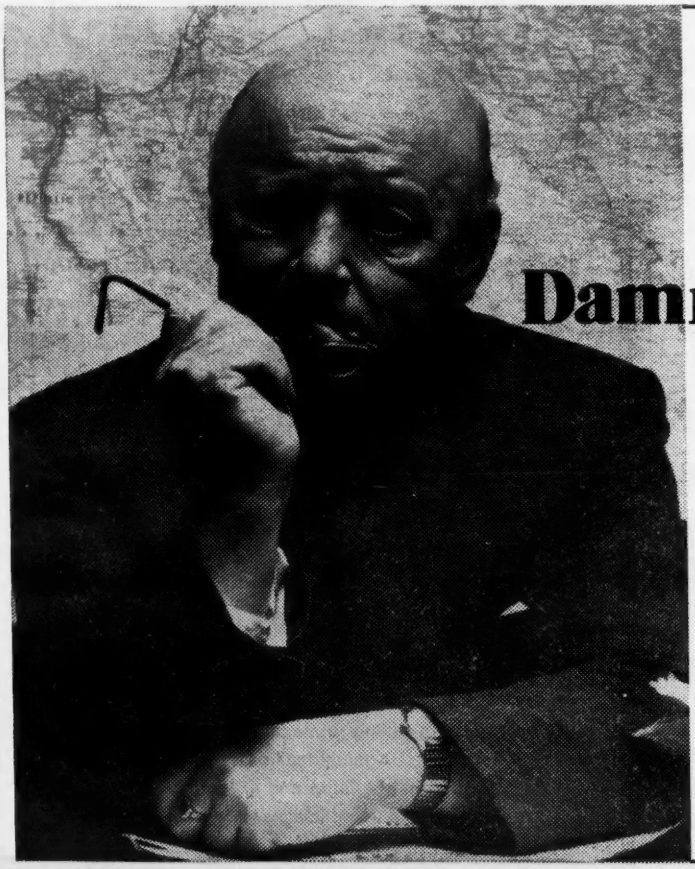
With this kind of money available to pump into the economy, most Saudi businessmen have high hopes of more active business conditions in the near future. They remember, however, that actual project expenditures have in former years often fallen short of target figures, and they expect the margin of this shortfall to be even wider this year, until the next phase of development gets into its stride.

With such prospects as these, it will be surprising if Saudi Arabia's demand for imports does not soon begin to grow at an accelerating rate. The country produces few of its own requirements. Consumers expenditure will grow alongside demand for capital goods. The demand for consumer goods and consumer durables is spreading downwards and the demand for quality goods is on the increase. The potential of the market should be watched as this process continues and preliminary inquiries about possibilities will of course be answered by Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, and through them the Embassy.

British exporters if they enter at the right time should do well in this expanding market. Competition, as everywhere, is tough, especially in price and the Saudi Arabian market is not an easy one for newcomers to break into. Good agents not already representing competitors are difficult to find. The very size of the territory must be given partciular consideration: it is no good expecting to cover the whole market through an agent not active in all the main commercial centres. We can advise on these and any other relevant market features. British firms should not commit themselves —as some still seem to do—to the first likely looking would-be agent to approach them with a tempting offer of representation in the Saudi Arabian market: he may not be the best channel of approach to prospective customers in the Kingdom, especially if his base is outside Saudi Arabia. Consult us first.



Airport Road, Riyadh, showing modern Ministry buildings.



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Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SH, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 6, 1972.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.23	*N*-(2-[4-(1,2-Diphenylvinyl)-phenoxy]ethyl) diethylammonium chloride	1-[4-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-phenyl]-1,2-diphenylethylene hydrochloride 2-[p-(1,2-Diphenylvinyl)phenoxy] triethylamine hydrochloride	December 31, 1972	13822
29.32	4-Hydroxy-3-nitrophenylarsonic acid	3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenolarsonic acid (3N4HPA)	December 31, 1972	13823

Tariff preferences for developing countries

THE following item should be added to Schedule B in the notice published in *Trade and Industry* on September 23, 1971 (pages 578 to 583):

Tariff heading (first four figures) correspond to Brussels nomenclature)	Goods covered	GSP rate of duty
20.07(A)(2)(a)	Citrus fruit juices (other than grapefruit juice; orange, lemon, clementine, mandarin or tangerine juice, whether containing the detached cells of the fruit or not) not containing more than 20 per cent by weight of added sweetening matter	Free

The attention of traders is drawn to the amendment slip issued with Customs' Notice No. 343—Generalised System of Preference—providing for the addition of tariff sub-heading 20.07(A)(2)(a) to Appendix B of that Notice.

Removal of import duty on certain essential oils

THE 8 per cent full rate of import duty on non-terpeneless essential oils of cedarwood, clove, orange and patchoili is to be removed with effect from January 1, 1972. Copies of the Order giving effect to this change, the Import Duties (General) (No. 9) Order 1971 (SI 1971 No. 2021), may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH (price 5½p). Imports from the Commonwealth, Irish Republic and EFTA are already free of duty.

The Order follows an application for removal of duty on these oils and on a fifth non-terpeneless essential oil—citronella—all of which are classified under Tariff sub-heading 33.01(A)(3)(i)(a). The application relating to citronella oil is still under consideration.

Import duty on waste paper to be removed

THE full rate of import duty on Tariff heading 47.02 'Waste paper and paperboard; scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper-making', at present 10 per cent *ad valorem*, is to be removed with effect from January 1, 1972.

Copies of the Order giving effect to this change, the Import Duties (General) (No. 9) Order 1971 (SI 1971 No. 2021) may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH (price 5½p).

Import duty on apricot pulp and orange pulp to be reduced

THE full and EFTA rates of import duty on provisionally preserved apricot pulp, ex tariff sub-heading 08.11(F), and on provisionally preserved orange pulp containing the peel, but not in brine, ex tariff sub-heading 08.11(D)(3)(b), are to be reduced to 10 per cent on January 1, 1972. The current rates of duty are 15 per cent on apricot and 12.5 per cent on orange pulp.

Copies of the Import Duties (General) (No 9) Order 1971 (SI 1971 No. 2021), which gives effect to these changes, may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH (price 5½p).

Application for removal of import duty on agar-agar and preserved ginger rejected

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that they have rejected an application for removal of the full rates of import duty of 6 per cent on agar-agar and 10 per cent on preserved ginger classifiable to tariff headings 13.03(C) and 20.06(D) respectively.

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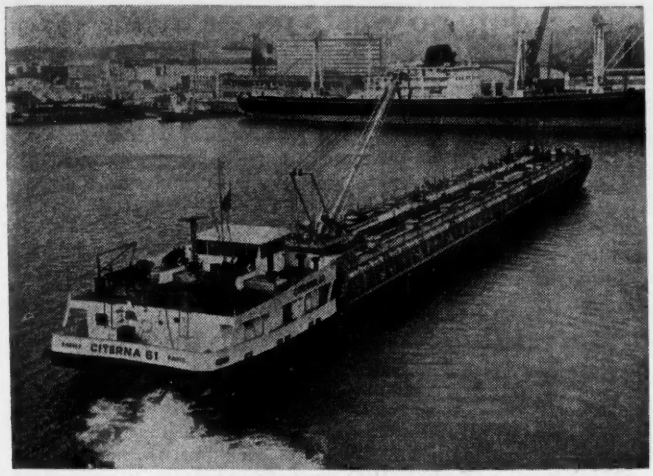

Citerna 61, the largest automated river tanker in France, which has been fitted with a Model 16 Series 2 White Gill bow thrust and propulsion unit to facilitate the intricate manoeuvres which it has to carry out in shallow waters. Gill bow thrust units are made by J. Samuel White and Co. Ltd., of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

'EFTA Bulletin' looks at development of future trade relationships in Europe

THE December issue of the *EFTA Bulletin* contains three items of particular interest in the context of the special agreements which the six non-candidate EFTA countries are negotiating with the Community. The leading article reports on the European reactions to the US formal protest over the EEC's proposal to offer preferential agreements to the non-candidate EFTA countries. Another article presents a broad plan for the development of free trade between the present countries of EFTA and the Community. The article notes the problems involved in maintaining the free trade already achieved in EFTA, concerning in particular the special agreements which the non-candidates are negotiating with the Community. Austrian agriculture and forestry is featured in an article which discusses also the importance to Austria of reaching an agreement with the EEC over trade in agricultural products.

A further instalment brings the diary of EEC negotiations for the EFTA applicant countries up to November 9 and includes a summary of the EEC's mandate for negotiations with the six EFTA countries not applying for full membership.

Further articles in the series on how international treaties are implemented in the EFTA countries deal with Iceland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Management schools in EFTA countries are compared in an article by Dr. A. F. Earle, Principal of the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

Copies of the December *EFTA Bulletin* can be obtained free of charge from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, Ext. 2480/2479.

Import duty on dried tomatoes to be abolished

THE 10 per cent full rate of duty on dried tomatoes, ex tariff sub-heading 07.04(C), is to be removed on January 1, 1972. Copies of the Import Duties (General) (No. 9) Order 1971 (SI 1971 No. 2021), which gives effect to this decision, may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holburn, London WC1 and branches (price 3 p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH (price 5½p).

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Councillor W. F. Eyeington, of Shipton-by-Beningbrough; Councillor P. Jaconelli, of Scarborough; Mr. D. M. Gridley, of Ravenscar; and Mr. G. W. New, of Middlesbrough, to be members of the North Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

ECGD accounts for the financial year 1970-71

TRADING Accounts published on December 14 by HM Stationery Office include the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheets for the operations of the Export Credits Guarantee Department in the financial year 1970-71 under its 'commercial' account (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1968) and under its 'national interest' account (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1968).

The commercial account (Section 1)

During the financial year ended March 31, 1971, there was a surplus of £3,251,032 on business conducted under Section 1. Premium income for the year was £19,306,967 (compared with £16,291,862 in the previous year), operating expenses were £4,657,627 (compared with £4,100,420), claims paid amounted to £25,829,619 (compared with £11,513,077), and recoveries amounted to £7,946,734 (compared with £6,072,180). Including interest, the cumulative balance on the Section 1 account rose from £78,098,927 to £81,349,959.

The national interest account (Section 2)

There was a surplus of £17,948,773 on business conducted under Section 2. Premium income was £17,244,124 (compared with £9,275,260 in the previous year), operating expenses were £386,812 (compared with £364,249), claims paid amounted to £2,322,671 (compared with £1,807,165), and recoveries amounted to £466,374 (compared with £307,654). Including interest, the cumulative balance on the Section 2 account rose from £38,048,028 to £55,996,801.

Tariff increase on certain plastics materials

THE full rate of import duty on the following products is to be raised from 10 per cent to 16 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from January 1, 1972.

Tariff sub-heading	Products
Ex 39.02(B)(2)(b)	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (i) of ethylene and of a density less than 0.940 grammes per cubic centimetre; and (ii) of styrene other than acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene

Imports from the Commonwealth, EFTA and Irish Republic remain free of duty. The polymers are generally known as low density polyethylene and polystyrene. Copies of the Import Duties (General) (No. 11) Order 1971 (SI 1971 No. 2043), which gives effect to the tariff change, are expected to be available shortly from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH (price 5½p).

The tariff change is being made as a result of a full investigation by the Department of Trade and Industry of an application for increases in import duty on a range of plastics materials. The case for tariff increases on the other materials has been rejected. The Department announced that it was considering the application on March 23, 1972.

Continuation of temporary reduction in the import duty on unsweetened canned pears

THE full and EFTA rate of duty on unsweetened canned pears, ex tariff sub-heading 20.06(L)(2), is to be reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent until December 31, 1972. This follows a similar reduction in the duty from January 1 to December 31 1971. The continuation of the temporary reduction is brought into effect by the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions) (No. 3) Order 1971 (SI 1971 No. 2012). Copies may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569. London SE1 9NH (price 5½p).

Open general licences for aircraft components

IN order to reduce the amount of export licensing the present arrangements for the control on aircraft components are being modified by the issue of two Open General Licences.

With effect, therefore, from January 1, 1972, Open General Licences will come into operation permitting the export of most aircraft components to most destinations but continuing the present control arrangements on military and strategic equipment separately specified in the Schedule to the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970.

The text of the Open General Licences are as follows:

EXPORT LICENCE—AIRCRAFT PARTS

Open General Export Licence dated December 22, 1971 granted by the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State in pursuance of Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (*a*) hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the export from the United Kingdom to a port or destination in any country other than one named in the Schedule hereto of the following:

(1) Specialised parts and components for use in or on aircraft not being parts or components falling within a description set out in Schedule 1 to the said Order other than that set out in head (2) of the entry in Group 1 relating to 'aircraft and components';
(2) Specialised parts and components of aircraft engines.

In determining, for the purposes of this Licence, whether goods fall within a description in the Schedule to the said Order no account shall be taken of Article 9 of the Order (which treats goods falling within a description indicated by the letter A and also within another description as falling only within the former description),

This licence shall come into operation on January 1, 1972.

22 December 1971

N. E. Robins.
An Assistant Secretary of the
Department of Trade and Industry

SCHEDULE

Countries to which exports are not permitted by the Licence

Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Korea, People's Republic of Mongolia, North Vietnam, Poland, Romania, East Germany, USSR, Cuba, Taiwan, Portugal, Portuguese Overseas Territories, Republic of South Africa, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cyprus, Malawi and Southern Rhodesia.

(*a*) S.I. 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).

EXPORT LICENCE—AIRCRAFT PARTS (ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC)

Open General Export Licence dated December 22, 1971 granted by the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State in pursuance of Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (*a*) hereby grants the following Open General Export Licence:

Specialised parts and components for use on or in aircraft being parts or components which fall within a description set out in Group 3 of Schedule 1 to the said Order other than such a description indicated in that Schedule by the letter A, may be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination in the United States, the Republic of Ireland and any country of the Commonwealth other than Cyprus and Malawi.

For the purpose of this Licence—

(*a*) 'Commonwealth' has the same meaning as in the said Order, and
(*b*) in determining whether goods fall within a description in the Schedule to the said Order no account shall be taken of Article 9 of the Order (which treats goods falling within a description indicated by the letter A and also within another description as falling only within the former description).

This Licence shall come into operation on January 1, 1972

22 December 1971

N. E. Robins
An Assistant Secretary of the
Department of Trade and Industry

(*a*) S.I. 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).

Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, SW1, from whom copies of the Open General Licences may be obtained free of charge.

Mr. John Davies (left), Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Defence, in the British prototype Concorde 002 airliner during a flight from RAF Fairford on December 10. The Secretaries of State, and their wives, travelled at twice the speed of sound.

Another advance factory for Merthyr

THE Department of Trade and Industry have announced that they are to build a Special Development Area advance factory at Abercanaid, Merthyr. It will be 25,000 sq. ft. in area and the intention is to reserve it for a firm offering employment to a predominantly male labour force.

The factory will be built by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry on land already in public ownership and which will provide for further expansion of the factory in due course. Building work is expected to commence in the spring of next year and the factory is expected to be ready for occupation before the end of the year.

Note

The new factory is being undertaken in accordance with the arrangements for the Special Development Areas, which include a higher rate of inducements including a five year rent free period for a suitable project, and which provide for the replacement of advance factories which have attracted tenants.

The factory announced follows the letting of similar factories elsewhere in the Special Development Area. For further information contact: Mr. R. E. Parr, Department of Trade and Industry, Office for Wales, Gabalfa, Cardiff, Tel. Cardiff 62131, Ext. 796.

Oil pipeline construction authorised

ANSWERING a question in the House of Commons on December 15 on whether he had yet reached a decision on the application by Mainline Pipelines Ltd. to build an oil products pipeline from Milford Haven to the Midlands and to Manchester, which was the subject of a Public Inquiry earlier this year, Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry said: 'Yes. I have decided to accept the Inspector's recommendation that a construction authorisation be granted, subject to certain planning conditions. This 265-mile pipeline, which will be fed from refineries at Milford Haven, will provide a new and important link with the Midlands and the North West.'

Note

The authorisation includes a condition (made under Section 9 of the Pipelines Act 1962) that the pipeline be so constructed as to be capable of conveying for third party shippers specified quantities in excess of the quantity to be conveyed for the owners of the pipeline. The provision so made amounts to approximately 10 per cent of the capacity of the pipeline.

Mainline Pipelines Ltd. is owned by Esso (75 per cent), Texaco (20 per cent) and Gulf (5 per cent).

Amoco (UK) Ltd. objected to the proposal unless they could be assured of capacity rights in the pipeline to be made available on reasonable terms. For the first time since the Pipelines Act was passed in 1962 it has been necessary to use powers given by Section 9 of the Act to ensure that the pipeline, when built, will have sufficient capacity to cater for shipments on behalf of Amoco. The Act contains provisions whereby rights of shipment can be secured on behalf of Amoco, and further provisions whereby the charges to be made for the rights may be regulated.

The pipeline will consist of gathering lines from the various refineries in the Milford Haven area to a pump station at Waterston, Pembrokeshire. A 16 inch diameter 147 miles long pipeline will run from Waterston to Seisdon, Staffordshire, whence a 12 inch diameter line will run 32 miles to Kingsbury in Warwickshire, and another 12 inch diameter line 70 miles long will terminate at Trafford Park, Manchester.

The pipeline will be the second main oil products pipeline in the country, the first being the 245 miles Thames Mersey pipeline system built by United Kingdom Oil Pipelines Limited, and commissioned in 1968.

Continental Shelf licensing: surrender of territory licensed in 1965

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry announced, in the *London Gazette* on December 17 the surrender of territory on the UK Continental Shelf, covered by Petroleum Production licences issued in November 1965. Under the terms of those licences, the licensees were required, at the end of the initial six-year term, to surrender at least half of the area originally comprised in the licensed area.

The surrendered areas cover about 16,000 square kilometres (6,000 square miles) or some 63 per cent of the original area licensed. Of the 37 licences issued in November 1965 one licence was surrendered in November 1968, 13 others have now been surrendered in full while the remaining 23 will continue in force with reduced areas. From November 24, 1971 the retained areas are subject to rental on a scale rising from £40/sq. km. in the current year by annual increases of £25/sq. km. to £290/sq. km. per year after 10 years.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies.

Redland Ltd. and Purle Brothers Ltd.

Drake and Cubitt Holdings Ltd. and Allen West & Co. Ltd.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy in London, Mr. T. Nishiwaki (left), Commercial Counsellor, and Mr. K. Matsumura, First Secretary (Commercial), admire the Black Basalt statuette of Josiah Wedgwood, during a recent visit to the Wedgwood factory at Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent.

Investment grants annual report shows £587 million paid to industry in 1970/71

A TOTAL of nearly £587 million was paid to British industry in investment grants during the financial year 1970/71. This figure is published by the Department of Trade and Industry in the fifth annual report on the administration of the investment grants scheme ('Investment Grants—Annual Report by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under the Industrial Development Act 1966—April 1, 1970-March 31, 1971'), HMSO (Price 10½p). In the previous financial year, 1969/70, the total was also about £587 million. Of the total of £587 million in the year under review, Scotland received £75 million, Wales £49 million and England £401 million. The balance of £62 million went to ships and hovercraft.

The investment grants scheme was introduced under the Industrial Development Act 1966. Its scope covers new plant and machinery in certain qualifying industries, computers, ships, hovercraft and mining works. The qualifying industries are in general, manufacturing and construction and civil engineering and in 1970/71 they received plant and machinery grants worth £460 million.

Grants towards the cost of computers totalled £36 million in the same period, and £18 million was paid on plant and machinery used for the extraction of minerals. A total of £11 million was paid on mining works, £9 million of which was accounted for by operations on the Continental Shelf, mainly for North Sea drilling.

The grants paid in 1970/71 were related to expenditure incurred between 1966-1970 inclusive. Between April 1, 1967 when payments were first made, and March 31, 1971 a total of nearly £1,964 million has been paid out in grants. In the Development Areas approved expenditure on plant and machinery, including mining works and certain computers, has been eligible for grant at the rate of 40 per cent, while elsewhere the rate has been 20 per cent. The higher rates of 45 per cent and 25 per cent have continued for eligible expenditure incurred in 1967 and 1968.

The five Investment Grants offices dealt with a total of 137,240 applications for grant in 1970/71.

Note

Since the period covered by the Report the Government has begun phasing out the system of investment grants in favour of new tax allowances and reductions. Under the Investment and Building Grants Act 1971, grants will not be paid in respect of expenditure incurred on or after October 27, 1970 unless the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry is satisfied that such expenditure consists of a sum payable to another person under a contract made with him on or before October 26, 1970.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13

Transport of nuclear material

Referring to the transportation of nuclear material from Bradwell, Essex to Windscale, Cumberland by rail a Member asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the security arrangements on such journeys; and to what use the material transported was put. Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, replied: 'I am aware of this transportation which has been going on for nearly 10 years and I am satisfied with the security arrangements. The material is carried under special arrangements in massive steel flasks weighing over 50 tons, with a bolted down lid which itself weighs eight tons. Fixed installations are required at loading and off-loading points and special facilities to handle the material. Safety arrangements are approved by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Environment.

'The material is returned to British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. for chemical separation of the valuable isotopes.'

Dollar Land Holdings

Mr. Ridley was asked why the DTI did not wish to forward a copy of the letter, by Mr. M. Moir concerning Dollar Land Holdings, of November 12 to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. He replied: 'When Mr. Moir wrote to an official in my Department asking for a copy of his letter to be sent to the Parliamentary Commissioner, he was quite rightly advised that he could do this himself if he so wished. On Mr. Moir's suggestion the Parliamentary Commissioner asked to see the correspondence and the the Department immediately acceeded to this request.'

Insurance and companies

A Member asked what procedure the DTI has whereby persons dissatisfied with its decisions in insurance and companies matters can appeal. Mr. Ridley answered that the Secretary of State was responsible to Parliament for his decision. In some cases recourse might be had to the Courts, and persons dissatisfied might approach hon. Members.

Answering several other questions, Mr. Ridley said that a review of Companies legislation was now in progress.

When asked what steps were taken to verify the accuracy of audited accounts of motor insurance companies, he said that the annual returns were carefully scrutinised and inquiries addressed to the companies concerned on doubtful points. He was at present in touch with 20 companies which had not deposited accounts within the time allowed.

Asked to publish those checks on insurance companies to determine whether or not they complied with the law. Mr. Ridley said it would be against the public interest to give details of the checks employed.

The matter of sufficient information to determine the degree to which individual insurance companies were in compliance with the law, was under consideration.

Workers' shares in Rolls-Royce

A statement regarding workers' shares in the old Rolls-Royce Company was requested by a Member. Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, said: 'I hope to make a statement early in the New Year.'

Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.

A Member asked Mr. Ridley to give a date for the completion of membership of the board of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. Mr. Ridley answered: 'No Sir. Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. was set up with private capital and appointments to its Board are a matter for the company. In view of the Government's special interest in this company the board have consulted my right hon. Friend on the appointment of a chairman in succession to the late Mr. Stenhouse.'

Price increases

Referring to recent price increases, a Member asked if the Secretary of State remained satisfied with the response by both public and private sectors of industry to the Confederation of British Industry's initiative for voluntary price restraint; Mr. Ridley replied that the response had been generally very good in both sectors of industry, and had been reflected in significant signs of improvement in the indices for wholesale and retail prices.

Liability in contracts

Mr. Ridley was asked when the Law Commission's Report on exclusion of liability in contracts for the supply of services was expected to be available. He replied that a working paper by the two Law Commissions had been widely circulated for comment and criticism by March 31, 1972. The Commissions would report to Ministers after considering reactions to this paper; but it was not possible to forecast when this would be.

Trade Descriptions Act—holiday travel arrangements

In answer to a question on the number of prosecutions initiated under the Trade Descriptions Act relating to holiday travel arrangements Mr. Ridley said that up to the end of August local weights and measures authorities had reported 44 prosecutions concerning statements about various aspects of holiday arrangements, including travel. Thirty-two of these prosecutions were successful.

Industrial development

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in the greater Manchester region, South Yorkshire and the Dearne Valley.

Effects of EEC membership

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was asked if, in order to enable the consequences of entry into the European Economic Community to be correctly assessed, he would publish information concerning the fertiliser selling agencies or cartels that had been sanctioned by the Community for effecting sales to territories outside the EEC, and the participants of each. Mr. Noble replied that a selling agency or cartel which was concerned only with sales outside the EEC would not normally need the sanction of the Commission. However, such organisations could make application to the Commission for negative clearance. Details of the decisions on applications relating to fertilisers (including the names of participants) could be found in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* as follows.

Decision	Organisation	Journal officiel
68/374	Comptoire belge de l'azote	L276 14.11.68
68/375	Comptoire belge de l'azote	L276 14.11.68
68/377	Comptoire francais de l'azote	L276 14.11.68
69/216	Societa per lo Sviluppo dei Consumi dei Fertilizzanti	L173 15.7.69
71/22	Supexie	L10 13.1.71

Stating that, on entry into the EEC the Secretary of State would be unable to maintain his power to ban the importation of coal from any of the countries of the Six if he should so desire, a Member asked if he would arrange to discuss this subject with the National Union of Miners and the National Coal Board. Mr. Ridley answered: 'No. The coal industry already knows that there will be free trade in Community coal, including duty free opportunities for export of British coal.'

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade was asked whether the Secretary of State would have the power to retain quotas on imported Commonwealth cotton textiles and those from the countries of the EEC on Great Britain's entry into the Community. He answered: 'No restraints will be permissible on such trade between members of the enlarged Community and there are none at present. We shall retain our existing rights to control imports from countries outside the Community except in cases where Community arrangements have been concluded. There are already Community arrangements for restraining imports of cotton textiles from certain countries, including three Commonwealth countries and these arrangements will be applied with suitable modifications to imports into new members of the Community after accession.'

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14

UK trade

Asked what was the visible trading surplus for that part of 1971 for which figures were available, Mr. Grant said that the surplus on visible trade for the first 11 months of 1971 was provisionally estimated at £263 million, seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing investment

In reply to a request for an estimate of the level of manufacturing investment in the first half of 1972, Mr. Ridley said that information was collected in the Investment Intentions Inquiry only for calendar years as a whole. The latest inquiry taken in August/September suggested little change in investment between 1971 and 1972.

Imports of petroleum

Questions were asked about the volume of imports of oil into Great Britain in the period February to August 1971, expressed as a percentage of those for the same period in 1970, the cost of imports of oil into Great Britain in the months February to August 1970; the cost for the months February to August 1971; and what percentage the costs in 1971 bore to the costs in 1970. Mr. Ridley answered that imports of crude petroleum in the period

(*continued on next page*)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

February to August were £380 million for 1970 and £542 million for 1971, the latter being 143 per cent of the former; by weight the corresponding percentage was 110.

EEC tariffs on tractors

A Member asked what were the percentage tariffs which would be imposed by the European Economic Community against the United Kingdom on wheeled agricultural tractors for each of the five years commencing January 1972; and what would be the reciprocal tariffs in each of those years imposed by the United Kingdom against the EEC. Mr. Grant gave a table setting out the tariff movements and also giving the movements towards the Common External Tariff of the UK tariff against third countries not enjoying preferential arrangements.

	Six's duty against UK %	UK duty against Six %	UK mfn duty %
January 1, 1972	18	7.5	7.5
April 1, 1973	14.4	6.0	7.5
January 1, 1974	10.8	4.5	11.7
January 1, 1975	7.2	3.0	13.8
January 1, 1976	3.6	1.5	15.9
July 1, 1977	nil	nil	18.0

British Export Board

Mr. Noble was asked how the British Export Board would promote overseas the achievements of individual British companies, particularly those achievements which had been developed through the participation of public funds. Mr. Noble answered: 'This will be a matter for the Board to consider when it assumes responsibility in January for directing the official services in support of export promotion. Export promotion is a major task of the Government information services overseas and a great deal of this effort is devoted to promoting the achievements of individual British companies.'

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15

Companies Act 1967

Mr. Davies was asked on what date his Department discovered that reports and recommendations for action under Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967 had fallen into the hands of unauthorised persons; what action had been taken in each case: and with what results. Mr. John Davies answered: 'My department discovered on October 15 that two days previously a document recording the result of an examination under Section 109 of the books and documents of a company together with suggestions for further investigation had been sent in error to the company concerned. An immediate inquiry was instituted and it was established that this had been done by a junior member of the staff of the Department who misunderstood the instructions given to her. Appropriate action has been taken both in respect of the officer concerned and to prevent any similar mistake being made again. As regards the document the managing director of the company acknowledges having received it and says that he sent it to his legal adviser who has however informed the Department that it did not reach him: I do not regard its recovery as sufficiently important to justify the expenditure that would be involved in further steps to trace it.'

Atomic Energy Authority

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace was asked a question on the reduction in staff employed by the Atomic Energy Authority consequent upon the transfer of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment to the Ministry of Defence; and in particular what were the consequences now anticipated upon employment at the AEA's Superannuation Office in Thurso, Caithness. Mr. Price said that subject to Parliamentary approval of the transfer, rather less than a third of the Authority's present employees would still be transferred to the Ministry of Defence. The transfer was not expected to cause a significant reduction in the present work-load of the Authority's Superannuation Office at Thurso, since many of the transferred employees were likely to remain in the Authority's pension scheme.

Investment grants

Answering a question on DTI policy on the payment of investment grant on expenditure incurred on or after October 27, 1970 Mr. Grant said that the Investment and Building Grants Act 1971 in general precluded the Department from making an investment grant on expenditure incurred after October 26, 1970 unless they are satisfied that it consisted of a sum payable under a contract made on or before that date. Whether this was so in each case was a matter of law and the particular facts at the relevant date. Mr. Grant continued: 'I am, for instance, advised that no contract exists unless and until an offer has been made and an acceptance which exactly matches the offer has been communicated. The Department do not introduce legal difficulties in order to avoid payment of grant. The onus is on any firm which applies for grant to supply evidence which satisfies the Department. Thus the House will understand that an arrangement which on October 26 fell short of a legal contract will not suffice even though it represented normal business practice. For example, an acknowledgement of an order which contains terms or conditions not present in the order does not conclude a contract but represents a counter offer. However, once the Department are satisfied by the evidence provided—and in assembling evidence firms may find it helpful to take legal advice—grant will be made according to existing policy and practice.'

Aviation and shipping

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13

IMCO routes for British ships

Mr. Grant was asked what consideration had been given to introducing mandatory observance of the International Maritime Consultative Organisation routes for British ships in foreign waters outside Europe, and in the English Channel and North Sea. Mr. Grant said: 'I hope that a Statutory Instrument will shortly be laid before Parliament making it an offence for British ships to navigate in listed traffic separation lanes against the prescribed direction of traffic flow. The traffic separation schemes to which the Statutory Instrument will apply will include schemes in the English Channel, the North Sea and elsewhere in the world.'

BOAC and BEA

Mr. Noble was asked what timetable had been suggested by him to the chairman of the British Airways Board concerned with the proposed British Overseas Airways Corporation/British European Airways merger. He said: 'No such timetable has been suggested to the chairman and no merger has been proposed. It will be for the Airways Board, forthwith after the appointed day, to undertake the review of the affairs of the Airways Board Group envisaged in section 39 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971.'

Civil Aviation Authority

Mr. Davies was asked why the announcement of the appointment of the chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority was not made to the House of Commons and whether he would list the qualifications of the new chairman and the salary for this appointment; Mr. Davies replied: 'The speculation about the appointment in the Press made an immediate announcement necessary. My right hon. Friend, the Minister for Trade, took the first available opportunity to inform the House. During his long and distinguished service in this House and as a Minister the chairman designate has had much experience that will be relevant to his new work. His salary is still under discussion.'

A Member then asked if the Secretary of State would publish in the Official Report the time and date when the announcement was made outside the House of the appointment of the right honourable Member for Kingston-upon-Thames as the chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority; and whether he would require him to relinquish all other appointments on taking up this full-time appointment. Mr. Noble said: 'Yes. It was at 5 p.m. on Thursday, December 2. I am discussing with my right hon. Friend the question of his other appointments.'

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14

Publicity for British aerospace industry

A Member asked Mr. Corfield if he would invite the British Export Board to publicise British technical achievements, particularly in the aerospace industry. Mr. Corfield answered: 'This will be a matter for the Board to consider when it assumes responsibility in January for directing the official services in support of export promotion. It will of course remain for the aerospace manufacturers to take the lead in publicising their technical achievements and products.'

Several questions were put about promotion and advertisement of the British Export Board of Concorde. Mr. Corfield answered: 'The responsibility for promoting sales of Concorde lies primarily with the manufacturers. The British Export Board does not start to operate until the beginning of next year. But I am sure the Board will consider favourably any requests from the manufacturers for assistance.'

Aircraft noise

A Member asked what the noise levels were, on take-off and landing, at the statutory measuring points of the Concorde, the Boeing 707-320C and the DC8-50, respectively. Mr. Corfield said that the manufacturers estimated that the noise levels of Concorde at entry into service would compare as follows (figures in EPNdB on the basis of the requirements of ICAO Annex 16):

	Lateral noise on take-off	Flyover noise after take-off	Approach noise on landing	Total
Boeing 707-320C	108	114	120	342
DC8-50	106	115	117	338
Concorde	111	114	115	340

This information had been published, sent to airlines, and to the relevant national and international regulatory bodies.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 6, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248-7954)

3-ton and 10-ton rollers; 30 ft × 9 ft steel welded fuel tanks; 5 kVA generating sets; electrical equipment including, oscillators; oscillographs; power units; electric motors; voltmeters; test sets; signal generators, etc; tyres; machine tools; vehicle spares; many items of furniture including, tables; dressing chests; various types of chairs; cabinets; cupboards; kitchen equipment; boots; shirts; jerseys; skirts; battle dress trousers and blouses and many items of other general stores.

January 12/13, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel: 0432 4366)

2-ton trucks; electronic valves; electronic and electrical spares; large quantities of spares for concrete mixers; refrigerators, heavy duty vehicles: clothing; textiles; furniture; charging sets and numerous other miscellaneous stores; machine tools including, lathes; grinding and milling machines; electric drills; electric sanders; portable electric saws, etc.

January 19/20 January, 1972 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602 54272)

Commercial vehicles including light and heavy trucks, tractors, fork lifts, Leylands and Matadors, Dukws, Pantechnicon trailers with winch and air 'conditioning, various other trailers, cars, light vans, motor cycles and 27½kVA generating sets.

Catalogue for the above sales are obtainable from the relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (Postal Order only).

Sales by Tender: Machine Tools

Horizontal borer; bench drills; tool and cutter and universal grinders; capstan and centre lathes; universal miller; presses; shaping, sawing; sheetmetalworking and woodworking machines, etc.

Location: Gosport, Hants.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from:

Directorate of Sales Supply
Sales Supply 6aiv
First Avenue House
High Holborn
London WC1 6HE

Tender must be returned by 10 a.m., January 11, 1972.

For Sale by Public Tender: Freehold Land at Pamber Heath, nr. Tadley, Berks.

Extending to about 1½ acres. The Planning Authority indicates that (subject to certain Conditions) gravel extraction would be permitted. Electricity available.

Particulars and tender forms from Defence Land Agent, Ministry of Defence, Bagley Croft, Hinksey Hill, Oxford OX1 5BS (Tel: Oxford 35471 Ext. 6).

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STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	Oct. 21, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	May 5, 1971
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Chemicals industry (Q)	Nov. 25, 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Oct. 21, 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	Nov. 11, 1971
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov. 18, 1971
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	Oct. 14, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
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Industrial building approved (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
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Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Wales index (Q)	This week
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct. 14, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
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Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Dec. 2, 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 9, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
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N. Ireland index (M)	This week
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Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	This week
Industry's stocks (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
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Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
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Cotton production (M)	Nov. 4, 1971
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Wool exports (Q)	Sept. 9, 1971
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Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
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Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct. 7, 1971
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 16, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 16, 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	April 8, 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	Dec. 16, 1971
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Dec. 16, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 21, 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	Nov. 25, 1971

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
• five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,973	1963	1963 21,763	1963 20,127	1963 20,127	1966 11 372	1963 4,912	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	376	263	47	31
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	144	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	157	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	51
1969 3rd qtr	119	123.2	145	144	113	103.2	139	145	155	131	130	57	4	10	8
4th qtr	119	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	138	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	55	12	26
3rd qtr	120	124.3	160	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	13
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	164	162	116	101.9	139	148	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	125.4	169	170	119	104.3	142	142	164	122	142	–67	–114	12	38
3rd qtr		126.3				105.4		142 p	163 p				–51	–9	7
Apr		124.8				104.7									
May		125.3				104.9									
June		126.2				103.4									
Jul		125.8				105.0									
Aug		126.1				106.1									
Sept		126.9				105.2									
Oct		125.5 p				108.3									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16,1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	105.4	106.8	157.9	308	265	24,784	116	112	–52
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	574	186	24,135	181	184	612
1969 4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	181 r	215
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	113
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	76
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	208
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	631	146	23,824	189	186	78
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	725	131		198 r	212	270
3rd qtr	118 p	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.5	802	121		196	216	342
4th qtr							850 p	116 p				
May	117	153.2	*9.8*	133.0	137.3	242.8	731	130		192 r	206	
Jun	116	154.3	*10.3*	133.5	138.0	245.1	740	133		203	218	
Jul	117 p	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	788	122		195	212	
Aug	117 p	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	799	123		191	215	
Sept	118 p	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	249.7	819	118		203	222	
Oct	118 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3 p	139.7 p	250.4 p	833	116		201 p	217 p	
Nov				132.7 p	140.0 p		855	117		196 p	201 p	
Dec							862 p	114 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Index of industrial production for October

THE provisional estimate index of production for October 1971, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 125.5 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 127.0.

For the three months August to October 1971, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.3 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, May to July 1971; for manufacturing industries alone there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1966	113.2	90.1	114.2	108.7	106.8	112.3	121.8	123.4	116.0	122.6	121.9	120.6	93.2	111.7	110.3
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.0	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.1	78.3	127.1	121.5	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.9	128.1	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	115.9	115.4
1969 3rd quarter	123.2	81.2	126.3	118.7	114.5	126.9	138.7	151.8	129.2	132.8	147.9	148.5	84.8	121.6	118.2
4th quarter	123.5	76.9	126.7	122.1	119.2	127.8	142.8	152.7	128.1	133.8	143.1	145.2	86.0	118.3	119.8
1970 1st quarter	123.8	80.2	126.6	118.2	114.4	125.9	150.0	151.3	128.3	134.5	154.1	147.2	85.6	119.2	113.4
2nd quarter	123.5	79.3	126.1	121.3	115.4	132.9	145.3	158.3	127.3	134.8	157.0	147.7	84.7	114.1	114.5
3rd quarter	124.3	78.8	127.3	122.8	118.7	130.8	153.0	160.2	127.0	135.1	147.8	148.0	86.8	111.0	117.4
4th quarter	124.6	74.8	128.4	123.5	119.5	131.2	155.8	162.0	129.7	135.2	150.1	151.3	87.1	119.2	116.1
1971 1st quarter	124.5	82.6	126.8	121.2	116.8	129.7	157.8	159.3	126.3	134.0	158.5	154.5	86.1	111.6	103.4
2nd quarter	125.4	81.5	127.3	122.9	116.9	134.3	158.9	161.7	129.3	135.2	151.9	154.3	83.6	121.8	105.9
3rd quarter	126.3	79.5	128.2	124.8	117.6	138.3	154.1	160.3	128.8	133.8	155.5	156.1	83.1	117.9	108.8
May	125.3	81	127.8	123	117	134	166	157	132	134	153	156	84	129	109
June	126.2	81	128.1	124	119	135	153	171	130	137	155	157	83	118	106
July	125.8	79	128.1	124	117	137	151	158	130	136	158	159	83	116	114
August	126.1	80	127.4	123	118	133	152	158	128	133	155	155	83	122	101
September	126.9	79	129.0	128	118	145	159	165	128	132	154	154	83	116	111
October p	125.5	83	127.0	123	119	130	158	161	129	133	156	153	82	121	112
May-July (av.)	125.8	80	128.0	124	118	135	156	162	131	136	155	157	84	121	110
August-October (av.) p	126.2	81	127.8	124	118	136	156	161	128	133	155	154	83	120	108

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1966	111.3	112.4	107.7	106.8	107.6	101.5	105.8	115.8	117.8	112.2	109.6	114.6	119.8	115.3	116.9
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	118.9	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.6	115.7	143.8
1969 3rd quarter	112.5	114.0	107.6	115.1	122.4	93.9	103.1	128.0	127.5	130.1	110.5	124.8	145.7	118.2	132.4
4th quarter	114.3	118.0	102.5	114.1	123.2	90.9	101.3	126.0	124.2	129.2	112.8	125.2	141.1	117.2	138.9
1970 1st quarter	116.5	119.0	108.5	115.1	123.2	91.6	102.1	122.3	117.1	131.8	106.6	123.6	144.2	114.8	146.1
2nd quarter	115.1	117.0	109.0	115.8	123.9	93.7	102.6	121.8	122.1	121.3	115.0	120.3	142.3	117.7	141.6
3rd quarter	113.8	115.8	107.4	117.7	126.8	93.6	102.6	128.8	126.5	132.9	113.2	120.5	146.2	116.6	143.6
4th quarter	114.0	114.6	112.0	117.8	125.9	92.8	105.0	127.9	123.8	135.1	119.7	117.6	149.5	113.7	143.8
1971 1st quarter	111.0	112.3	107.0	118.0	125.5	90.6	106.7	130.8	130.6	131.3	117.9	111.6	146.3	116.4	148.9
2nd quarter	102.0	102.1	101.4	116.9	124.3	87.8	106.3	134.0	131.1	139.3	117.6	117.5	149.6	118.4	153.7
3rd quarter	103.4	104.1	101.3	118.5	126.4	88.6	106.8	135.5	132.4	141.0	111.8	119.3	151.8	118.9	158.0
May	105	105	105	120	126	87	111	132	129	138	118	116	144		148
June	96	95	98	115	124	89	100	138	134	147	113	120	154		156
July	108	110	101	119	127	88	108	127	126	128	108	117	149		152
August	102	102	101	117	124	89	105	136	130	145	109	120	148		164
September	101	100	102	120	128	89	108	144	141	150	118	121	158		158
October p	103	103	103	121	127	89	112	134	133	137	113	118			158
May-July (av.)	103	103	101	118	126	88	106	132	130	138	113	118	150†		152
August-October (av.) p	102	102	102	119	127	89	108	138	135	144	113	119	152†		160

† Latest available 3 months (July-September) and previous 3 months (April-June).

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following is the report prepared by HM Treasury on the economic situation which will be published in *Economic Trends* for December at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

Aggregate demand and activity

ON November 23 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced public expenditure measures designed to create additional employment over the next two years without involving large additional claims on expenditure over a longer period. Capital expenditure of about £100 million by the nationalised industries will be brought forward into 1972-3 and 1973-4. Items affected by the measures include expenditure on a new power station, distribution and transmission by the Gas and Electricity Boards and capital works by the National Coal Board and British Railways. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also announced that some £60 million of expenditure by Government Departments, mainly on road maintenance and improvement, had been approved for the next two years. Payments of £25 million arising out of the former investment grant scheme, have been brought forward to be payable in the same period.

The information so far available about the development of the economy in the third quarter suggests that there was an appreciable increase in demand although it was limited to certain sectors of the economy. The main expansionary elements have been consumers' expenditure and the volume of exports. Following the July measures —reductions in purchase tax and the easier availability of credit— consumer spending on new car purchases and household durable goods rose strongly. Consumers' expenditure as a whole is provisionally estimated to have been about 2½ per cent above the rate in the first half of 1971. The volume of exports in the third quarter was over 5 per cent above the rate in the first half year. Among the other components of demand, total housing starts rose 12½ per cent between the second and third quarters. Mainly as a result of continued destocking, particularly by manufacturers, the increase in home output has been damped.

The provisional estimates confirm that there was a continued fall in total investment in stocks in the third quarter of 1971. Manufacturers' stocks fell by about £51 million (at 1963 prices) mainly as a result of a substantial reduction in stocks of materials and fuel. In the retail and wholesale sectors there was little change during the quarter. The preliminary estimates of fixed investment suggest that manufacturing investment, after falling by around 4 per cent between the first and second quarters, was unchanged in the third. Capital expenditure in the distributive and service trades (excluding shipping) continued to recover from the low level in the first quarter and in the third quarter was some 3 per cent higher than in the second quarter.

After falling in the first quarter of 1971 and remaining flat in the second, total net new orders in the engineering industries are provisionally estimated to have risen by about 16 per cent in the third quarter. Orders in the home market showed a rise of around 11 per cent between the second and third quarters and orders in export markets a rise of 30 per cent. Deliveries to export markets eased back slightly between the two quarters while those to the home market were unchanged.

Although information about the fourth quarter is limited, the signs are of a continued high level of spending. New car registrations in October, and on preliminary indications probably in November as well, remained close to the high third quarter rate. The volume of retail sales in October was almost 3 per cent above the third quarter average. While this sharp increase on a single month's figure probably exaggerates the movement in the trend of sales, it appears that the growth of retail sales may now be spreading into areas other than durable goods, which showed the main response in the third quarter. New hire purchase and instalment credit business, though not as high in October as in August and September, was still well above earlier months. In the three months August-October total new credit extended was some 30 per cent more than in the previous three months.

Among the other components of demand, the volume of exports continued at much the same high level in October as in the third quarter despite some fall in exports to the United States following the beginning of the longshoremen's strike in that country. Anticipation of the strike had caused some export deliveries to be brought forward into the third quarter. As regards housing, public sector starts were higher in October while private sector starts maintained the high level of previous months.

In November there was a surplus on visible trade of £5 million. Both exports and imports were lower than in recent months, partly reflecting reduced trade with the United States because of the dock strike in that country. Exports showed a bigger fall than imports; the value of exports in November was £716 million compared with £774 million in October, while the value of imports in November was £711 million compared with £732 million in the preceding month. In the three months to November, the surplus on visible trade has averaged £34 million a month and with net invisible earnings estimated to have been running at rather more than £50 million a month, the current account has continued in substantial surplus.

Balance of payments

In the third quarter of 1971 the balance of payments on current account is provisionally estimated to have been in surplus by £342 million, compared with an average surplus of £174 million in the first half year. Visible trade in the third quarter was in surplus by £177 million; in the first half year there was an average surplus of £20 million a quarter. The surplus on invisibles in the third quarter is estimated at £165 million: after reaching a plateau in the course of last year, the surplus on invisibles appears to have started to increase, and the average surplus so far this year is estimated at £158 million a quarter.

There was a further large total currency inflow of £668 million (not seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter. Current transactions are adversely affected by seasonal influences in the third quarter, and before seasonal adjustment the current account was in surplus

(*continued on next page*)

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years.
It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.24)

HMSO

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (Post orders to P/O Box 569, SE1 9NH), Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

by £311 million. Identified investment and other capital flows showed a net inflow of £395 million so that, on present estimates, there is a residual negative balancing item of £38 million.

Prices and wages (not seasonally adjusted)

There has been a marked slowing down in the underlying rise of retail prices in recent months. In October the retail price index, excluding the prices of seasonal food, was around 6¾ per cent higher at an annual rate than six months earlier as compared with corresponding figures of around 11 per cent in June and July. In the three months to October the all items index rose by only 1 per cent; this was mainly due to the usual seasonal October increases in the prices of domestic coal and coke and the rise in some local authority rents, which also tend to increase at this time. The rate of increase of wholesale prices of home sales of manufactures also appears to be slowing down. Following the CBI's initiative on price restraint the index shows an increase of ½ per cent in the three months to October compared with 2 per cent a quarter during the preceding year. The index for basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing fell in October for the third successive month.

In recent months, most of the major pay settlements have been in the public sector where there have been some significant settlements of between 7 and 8 per cent.

Financial developments

Money supply (M3) increased by about £470 million (2½ per cent) in the third quarter of 1971, much the same as in the previous quarter after adjusting for the distortions caused by the postal strike. Domestic credit expanded by around £310 million, compared with only about £50 million in the second quarter. (Previous figures have been revised to take account of a new statistical treatment of items in transit within the banking sector.) The inflow of funds from abroad made an important contribution to the growth of money supply in the quarter. On the domestic side, the main expansionary factor in the third quarter was a substantial increase in bank lending to the private sector and in sterling lending to overseas. Heavy sales of Government debt to the non-bank public exerted a contractionary influence.

London Clearing Bank advances other than to nationalised industries (after excluding as far as possible the new types of business which some of the banks are now undertaking following the introduction of the new monetary arrangements) appear again to have risen appreciably in the banking month of November. This is the third month running that advances have shown a substantial increase. The overall reserve ratio of the London Clearing Banks was 15.3 per cent, compared with 16.5 per cent in October.

The strong inflow of funds into national savings and the building societies in the first half of 1971 has continued in the second half of the year. In the four months to October total national savings (not seasonally adjusted) increased by around £235 million, compared with a rise of about £85 million in the same period last year. There was a net increase in shares and deposits of building societies of some £750 million in the four months to October; in the same months last year the rise was about £555 million. At the same time the demand for mortgage finance from building societies continued at a high level. Personal borrowing from banks and finance houses also rose in the same period.

The UK official reserves rose by £151 million during November to stand at £2,322 million at the end of the month. The spot rate for sterling opened the month at $2.4910-20 and closed on November 30 at $2.4939.

The labour market

There was a further rise of 22,000 in the seasonally adjusted total of wholly unemployed between October and November. Adult vacancies, however, showed a small increase of about 1,100 between the same months. In view of the rise in unemployment in the first 11 months of this year despite the rise in demand in recent months, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on November 23 public expenditure measures to create additional employment over the next two years (see section on Aggregate Demand and Activity).

A year-book on labour statistics

THE first of a new series of year-books setting out the statistics relating to 1969 compiled by the Department of Employment has been published. *British Labour Statistics: Year Book 1969* is £6.50 from HMSO. The subjects covered include wage rates; earnings; hours of work; retail prices; employment; unemployment; vacancies; family expenditure; industrial disputes; membership of trade unions; industrial accidents; labour costs and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are also included.

The year covered is 1969 but, where appropriate, series for up to 10 years are included. Many of the tables have already appeared in the *Department of Employment Gazette*, but they have now been brought together in one volume for ease of reference. Information which has become available since the original date of publication has been incorporated. In addition to these new data the series is designed to supplement the information contained in *British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968*, the standard work of reference, published by HMSO in June 1971.

New Business Monitor for timber

THE first results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturer' sales of timber have now been published in the Business Monitor series. The new monitor presents, for the first time, official short period information on sawmillers' sales of imported sawn and planed wood, homegrown roundwood, hardwood flooring, veneers and builders' woodwork such as doors, window frames and prefabricated building structures of timber. It also contains sales figures of homegrown sawn and planed wood, plywood, wood chipboard, etc. The figures relate to the first quarter 1971 and the last quarter 1970.

The new inquiry, which supersedes monthly inquiries into homegrown timber and plywood, has been launched as part of the Government Statistical Service's new system of industrial statistics after detailed consultation with industry. It was expected that firms would take some time to organise their records to provide the information sought and response to the inquiry for the first two quarters did in fact prove to be slow. It is now, however, very largely complete. Returns have been received more quickly for the third quarter's inquiry and it is hoped to speed up publication of results in future.

The new monitor (reference P36) is available on subscription of 37½p per annum from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Metal-working machine tools for September
- Imported timber for October
- Tools and implements for September.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Biscuits for first and second quarters
- Numerically controlled metal-working machine tools for second quarter.

Civil aviation series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Airport activity for September
- Air passengers for September
- Air freight and mail for September
- Airline operations for June.

Quarterly at 50p a year post free:
- Domestic passenger traffic for fourth quarter 1970.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at 60p each a year post free:
- Catering trades for October.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16 on page 562.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Incorporating *the Board of Trade Journal* and *New Technology*

23 December 1971 Volume 5 No 12

Census of Production

Provisional results for 1970

London
Her Majesty's Stationery Office
1971

Provisional results of the Census of Production for 1970

THIS article presents preliminary estimates of the principal results of the first of the new series of annual censuses of production. The census for 1970 was conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO) and the tables give comparative data (where available) from the Censuses of Production for 1963 and 1968. The census provides a measure of net output and aggregated figures of sales, purchases, employment etc, and is part of the new integrated system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service. The complete system of quarterly product inquiries, Annual Censuses and less frequent inquiries into additional subjects, including details of purchases of goods and services by industry, was described in an article in *Statistical News* (May 1968) by Mr. J. Stafford.

A further article will be published in *Trade and Industry* during January, 1972, highlighting the more significant changes in the pattern of industries between 1968 and 1970.

Coverage

The census covered establishments in Great Britain engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply (Orders II—XIX and XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification, revised 1968 (SIC). The Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland, have provided data for all industries, with the exception of mining and quarrying, and this has been incorporated in the tables which thus relate to the United Kingdom. Generally census returns were required from establishments employing on average 25 or more persons during the census year but in industries where small firms made an important contribution to output the coverage was extended to establishments with 11 or more employees.

Classification

Establishments have been classified according to their major activity to industries as defined by the SIC. As details of sales were not collected in this census establishments have been classified on the basis of information supplied in the Census of Production for 1968, or in the quarterly inquiries into sales of products for those industries already covered by this part of the new system. Establishments added to the register of manufacturing businesses maintained by the BSO since the 1968 census have been classified according to the respondent's description of the business.

Scope

The questions asked in the 1970 census were similar to those in the 1968 census with certain exceptions. In particular the 1970 census returns did not ask for details of:

(*a*) commodity detail of purchases and sales
(*b*) payment of rates
(*c*) payments for repairs and maintenance
(*d*) cost of operating road goods vehicles
or (*e*) progress payments received

The amounts payable to other organisations for transport of goods, however, did include the cost of the Post Office parcels service.

Response

The census forms were despatched at the beginning of 1971 and reminders were sent out in March, July and August. The postal strike between January 19 and March 7 resulted in some delay in the return of forms. The estimates in the tables are based on questionnaires received at the BSO up to September 30. These are estimated to cover 76 per cent of employment in manufacturing industries. The response for each industry is indicated in the tables. The response rates, however, reflect a degree of estimation because average employment of non-respondents in 1970 has itself been estimated.

Results

The figures in Tables 1 and 2 include estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response and small establishments and are therefore for all establishments in each industry. Final results including analyses by size of establishment and by region will appear in about 150 separate reports which will be published during 1972.

Comparison between 1963, 1968 and 1970

In publishing the provisional results of the 1968 census of production (*Board of Trade Journal*, December 31, 1969) attention was drawn to the effect of various factors including the revision of the SIC on the classification of reporting units and thus on the comparability between the figures for 1968 and 1963. Multi-unit businesses, that is businesses having units at more than one geographical location and in more than one industry, account for a greater part of economic activity than single-unit businesses. Increasingly, multi-unit businesses are unable to provide a census return for each of their individual factories and the BSO recognises that often returns must be accepted for a statistical unit which covers more than one location. Often, too, the output of these statistical units is not confined to the principal products of one industry as defined in the SIC. To the extent that a larger proportion of output was covered by these combined returns in 1970 than in earlier years, comparisons implied in table 1 need to be carefully interpreted, (the problem of the statistical unit in business inquiries is fully discussed in an article by M. C. Fessey and H. E. Browning in *Statistical News*, May 1971). The stabilising of the reporting units in the new series of annual censuses should, however, improve the comparability between years in that time-series.

Definitions

Employment relates to the average number of persons employed during the year.

Gross output measures the total value of production (including work done) by establishments during the year. It is calculated as follows:

Value of sales and work done
PLUS/LESS: Increase/decrease in value of stocks of goods on hand for sale
PLUS/LESS: Increase/decrease in value of work in progress
= Gross output

Net Output represents the value added to materials by the process of production (including the margin on selling any merchanted or factored goods).

Gross Output

LESS:	Purchases adjusted for change in value of stocks of fuel and raw materials
LESS:	Payments for work given out to other establishments
LESS:	Payments for transport
LESS:	Net amount of any duties, subsidies, allowances and levies payable
=	Net output

Year of return

Firms were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year 1970 but a return for a business year ending on any date from April 6, 1970 to April 5, 1971 was accepted.

Symbols used in the reports are:

.. not available
— nil or negligible (less than half the last significant figure)
* figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of figures

Figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit; there may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Inquiries about the Census of Production for 1970 should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG. Tel 0633-52151 Ext. 234.

TABLE 1. NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1963, 1968 AND 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading (a)	Industry		Sales of goods produced and work done (b) £ million	Merchanted goods and canteen takings £ million	Increase during year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	GROSS OUTPUT £ million	Cost of purchases £ million	Other costs incurred (c) £ million	NET OUTPUT £ million	Net output per head £	Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand	Operatives		Other employees (e)		Percentage response in 1970 %
												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
Orders III-XIX	All Manufacturing industries	1963	25,554.3	2,160.5	111.2	27,826.1	14,880.7	2,094.8	10,850.5	1,365	7,951.6	6,041.9	4,005.9	1,863.4	1,729.1	
		1968	36,688.6	2,629.9	339.6	39,658.0	20,980.4	2,768.3	15,909.0	1,979	8,039.8	3,953.8	5,455.9	2,030.9	2,546.4	
		1970	42,844.8	2,740.7	719.2	46,304.8	25,220.5	2,862.5	18,221.9	2,308	7,893.8	5,814.6	6,551.5	2,067.8	3,363.0	76
211	Grain milling (f)	1963	282.7	27.8	—	310.5	230.0	5.0	75.6	2,567	29.4	20.7	15.6	8.3	8.0	
		1968	322.2	40.2	0.9	363.3	260.0	7.8	95.5	4,037	23.6	16.9	17.7	6.4	8.4	
		1970	339.9	21.3	1.9	363.1	245.7	10.8	106.6	4,479	23.8	16.5	20.4	7.3	10.8	63
212	Bread and flour confectionery	1963	327.4	53.7	0.1	381.2	220.2	1.2	159.8	998	160.2	143.5	81.9	16.4	12.3	
		1968	418.3	57.4	0.1	475.8	257.0	2.9	215.9	1,393	155.0	136.9	107.2	18.0	17.1	
		1970	479.8	54.7	0.3	534.8	264.3	5.8	264.7	1,985	133.3	115.1	115.7	18.0	19.6	87
213	Biscuits (f)	1963	125.7	9.5	0.3	135.5	76.4	2.5	56.6	1,223	46.3	36.4	16.7	9.7	7.8	
		1968	162.5	15.0	0.6	178.1	98.2	2.9	77.0	1,580	48.7	38.6	23.9	10.1	10.6	
		1970	180.4	22.4	1.2	204.0	118.9	3.7	81.4	1,726	47.2	36.9	28.4	10.3	12.6	98
214	Bacon curing, meat and fish products (f)	1963	270.0	69.2	1.5	340.7	253.8	−4.7	91.6	1,228	74.6	59.5	32.9	14.4	11.9	
		1968	478.8	68.1	2.9	549.8	403.0	−3.9	150.7	1,672	90.1	73.3	54.1	16.2	18.4	
		1970	716.4	47.0	7.5	770.9	549.6	3.0	218.3	2,057	106.1	87.0	81.7	18.9	25.6	75
215	Milk and milk products	1963	179.1	79.1	−1.0	257.2	257.8	−47.4	46.8	1,723	27.1	20.4	12.6	6.7	5.6	
		1968	606.0	97.8	0.1	703.9	565.5	8.8	129.6	1,934	67.0	56.4	54.3	10.5	11.5	
		1970	739.0	90.9	2.0	831.9	691.2	−52.0	192.7	2,865	67.2	56.4	68.9	10.7	13.8	76
216	Sugar (f)	1963	223.2	3.2	3.7	230.2	194.1	−1.3	37.4	2,345	15.9	12.8	10.6	3.1	3.8	
		1968	219.4	3.2	−1.1	221.5	118.8	57.5	45.2	3,014	15.0	11.1	11.5	3.9	6.0	
		1970	231.7	5.5	−0.2	237.0	167.9	29.5	39.6	2,970	13.3	10.0	12.6	3.3	6.3	96
217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1963	254.6	12.1	−1.1	265.6	145.1	4.3	116.2	1,269	91.6	74.3	37.6	17.1	15.2	
		1968	331.8	19.0	0.7	351.5	193.0	5.8	152.7	1,859	82.2	64.6	46.9	17.5	22.0	
		1970	358.3	23.0	−1.2	380.1	235.2	8.1	136.8	1,879	72.8	57.5	52.0	15.3	22.9	91
218	Fruit and vegetable products	1963	240.0	19.9	4.4	264.3	165.5	6.7	92.1	1,408	65.4	50.3	25.6	15.0	13.1	
		1968	348.0	19.2	5.5	372.7	224.3	6.6	141.8	2,288	62.0	47.8	33.8	14.2	17.4	
		1970	400.2	18.6	9.7	428.6	256.1	14.8	157.7	2,558	61.6	48.9	42.1	12.6	17.4	82
219	Animal and poultry foods	1963	378.3	87.8	0.3	466.4	364.7	12.3	89.4	2,463	36.3	24.1	18.8	12.2	11.7	
		1968	474.7	103.8	−0.4	578.1	462.8	11.5	103.8	3,294	31.5	20.7	22.1	10.8	14.5	
		1970	523.9	86.2	1.6	611.7	500.8	3.3	107.6	3,703	29.0	18.5	23.9	10.4	16.8	80
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1963	127.0	11.7	0.7	139.4	116.5	0.1	22.8	2,277	10.0	7.3	5.7	2.7	2.7	
		1968	122.0	6.5	−0.5	128.0	108.8	−2.4	21.6	2,723	7.9	5.8	5.9	2.1	2.7	
		1970	197.9	1.8	0.9	200.6	165.6	−2.1	37.1	4,729	7.8	5.9	7.5	2.0	3.4	68
229 (1)	Margarine	1963	53.5	0.9	0.1	54.5	46.4	0.7	7.4	1,748	4.2	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	
		1968	50.7	1.9	−0.2	52.4	36.8	1.6	14.0	3,010	4.6	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.7	
		1970	74.4	1.5	0.2	76.0	64.7	1.3	10.0	2,410	4.1	3.1	4.0	1.0	1.8	90
229 (2)	Starch and miscellaneous foods	1963	116.1	9.4	1.4	126.9	82.4	0.2	44.3	2,062	21.5	15.6	9.2	5.9	5.6	
		1968	380.2	25.6	1.6	407.4	287.5	—	119.9	3,750	32.0	22.5	18.5	9.5	11.8	
		1970	390.6	12.9	1.1	404.5	268.4	8.0	128.1	4,345	29.5	21.1	22.1	8.4	12.1	79
231	Brewing and malting	1963	523.0	200.5 (g)	0.8	724.3	248.1 (h)	257.9	218.3	2,514	86.8	64.5	45.7	22.4	21.7	
		1968	735.4	380.6 (g)	2.8	1,118.8	381.3 (h)	382.2	355.3	4,091	86.9	61.9	62.4	24.9	31.2	
		1970	840.9	274.1 (g)	5.7	1,120.7	462.0 (h)	365.9	292.8	3,607	81.2	55.7	66.7	25.4	40.0	66
232	Soft drinks	1963	82.2	27.7 (g)	0.1	110.0	58.0 (h)	2.3	49.7	1,599	31.9	22.0	12.2	9.8	8.5	
		1968	127.1	24.0 (g)	0.5	151.6	79.8 (h)	4.3	67.5	2,115	31.9	24.1	19.1	7.4	9.1	
		1970	161.9	34.1 (g)	0.8	196.8	110.2 (h)	4.4	82.2	2,944	27.9	20.5	19.2	7.1	9.3	73
239 (1)	Spirit distilling and compounding	1963	283.6	9.1 (g)	14.3	307.0	100.1 (h)	134.8	72.1	4,271	16.9	13.2	8.3	3.7	3.9	
		1968	502.6	6.3 (g)	29.3	538.2	202.3 (h)	216.0	119.9	6,129	19.6	15.1	13.2	4.4	5.9	
		1970	605.6	4.8 (g)	21.3	631.7	277.8 (h)	221.5	132.4	6,108	21.7	17.0	19.9	4.7	7.7	90

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239 (2)	British wines, cider and perry (f)	1963	19.3	1.5 (g)	—	20.8	7.2 (h)	4.2	9.4	2,243	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	
		1968	31.9	1.8 (g)	0.7	34.3	10.4 (h)	11.4	12.5	2,822	4.4	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.8	
		1970	45.8	3.8 (g)	−0.6	49.1	13.1 (h)	12.0	24.0	4,552	5.3	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.9	88
240	Tobacco (f)	1963	1,172.4	55.9	−3.9	1,224.4	190.6	924.2	109.7	2,534	43.3	33.7	20.4	9.6	9.9	
		1968	1,404.1	67.6	2.1	1,473.8	243.8	1,071.9	158.1	3,878	40.8	29.7	24.9	11.0	15.2	
		1970	1,519.6	33.1	10.1	1,562.8	247.4	1,026.2	229.2	5,354	41.5	32.2	34.4	9.3	15.7	76
Order III	Food, drink and tobacco	1963	4,658.1	679.0	21.7	5,358.9	2,756.9	1,303.0	1,299.2	1,697	765.6	604.4	357.9	159.2	143.8	
		1968	6,715.7	938.0	45.6	7,699.2	3,933.3	1,784.9	1,981.0	2,466	803.2	632.1	521.5	169.4	205.3	
		1970	7,806.3	735.7	62.3	8,604.3	4,638.9	1,724.2	2,241.2	2,898	773.3	606.0	623.2	166.2	235.7	81
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel (f)	1963	200.0	0.3	−9.5	190.7	155.4	7.2	28.1	1,533	18.3	15.4	12.2	2.9	2.8	
		1968	234.8	1.4	−3.7	232.5	177.6	8.6	46.3	2,663	17.4	14.5	15.4	2.9	3.6	
		1970	153.2	2.7	1.1	157.0	111.9	0.2	44.9	3,842	11.7	9.7	12.1	2.0	2.8	89
262	Mineral oil refining (i)	1963	505.0	4.3	−2.5	506.8	440.0	2.9	63.9	3,114	20.5	15.0	14.4	5.5	6.9	
		1968	814.8	14.7	4.3	833.8	720.4	10.5	102.9	5,814	17.7	12.1	15.2	5.6	9.4	
		1970	1,005.1	4.6	9.4	1,019.1	830.4	24.9	163.7	9,042	18.1	12.3	19.7	5.8	11.6	100
263	Lubricating oils and greases	1963	63.8	5.7	−0.1	69.4	42.6	2.0	24.8	3,108	8.0	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	
		1968	88.4	2.9	0.5	91.8	57.9	2.4	31.5	4,355	7.2	4.3	4.2	2.9	3.4	
		1970	84.7	3.0	0.6	88.4	61.4	5.6	21.4	3,096	6.9	3.8	4.5	3.1	4.5	66
Order IV	Coal and petroleum products	1963	768.8	10.3	−12.1	766.9	638.0	12.1	116.8	2,496	46.8	34.8	29.8	12.0	13.0	
		1968	1,138.0	19.0	1.1	1,158.1	955.9	21.5	180.7	4,272	42.3	30.9	34.8	11.4	16.4	
		1970	1,243.0	10.3	11.1	1,264.5	1,003.7	30.7	230.0	6,267	36.7	25.8	36.3	10.9	18.9	90
271	General chemicals	1963	690.7	94.2	−1.5	783.4	404.6	35.2	343.6	2,862	120.1	75.6	61.7	44.4	49.9	
		1968	1,011.1	122.2	9.6	1,142.9	664.3	37.6	441.0	3,938	112.0	71.3	83.7	40.6	65.0	
		1970	1,169.0	137.8	10.8	1,317.6	759.4	58.6	499.6	4,626	108.0	67.0	95.7	41.0	77.5	92
271 (1)	General chemicals (inorganic) (j)	1970	358.3	30.6	3.7	392.5	215.5	11.4	165.6	4,446	37.2	24.6	35.6	12.6	22.4	94
271 (2)	General chemicals (organic) (j)	1970	464.3	69.1	9.8	543.3	327.5	44.6	171.2	4,930	34.7	21.6	32.3	13.1	27.2	93
271 (3)	Miscellaneous general chemicals (j)	1970	346.4	38.1	−2.7	381.8	216.4	2.6	162.8	4,510	36.1	20.8	27.8	15.3	27.9	88
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1963	215.2	19.7	2.3	237.2	101.8	−1.3	136.7	2,263	60.4	33.1	17.9	27.3	26.6	
		1968	343.8	19.8	4.5	368.1	149.2	—	218.9	3,839	57.0	29.4	24.9	27.5	36.0	
		1970	395.2	26.4	11.1	432.8	188.6	2.2	242.0	4,555	53.1	29.8	29.8	23.3	36.1	94
273	Toilet preparations	1963	78.6	4.1	−0.3	82.4	32.3	1.3	48.8	2,502	19.5	12.0	5.5	7.5	6.7	
		1968	122.3	8.8	−0.1	131.0	56.2	6.7	68.1	2,897	23.5	13.8	9.4	9.6	11.7	
		1970	148.5	4.7	0.8	154.0	66.7	4.6	82.7	3,392	24.4	14.4	11.9	9.9	14.1	82
274	Paint	1963	149.9	10.5	0.5	160.9	88.4	2.2	70.3	1,822	38.6	19.4	12.2	19.1	16.8	
		1968	176.2	13.8	3.6	193.6	100.4	1.7	91.5	2,765	33.1	16.3	14.7	16.7	20.8	
		1970	186.5	16.8	2.5	205.8	98.7	2.9	104.2	3,484	30.0	15.7	16.2	14.2	21.3	77
275	Soap and detergents	1963	139.8	3.8	−0.3	143.3	83.6	3.2	56.5	2,572	22.0	13.9	10.0	8.0	8.4	
		1968	184.9	3.8	1.3	190.0	121.0	0 8	68.2	4,072	16.8	9.5	9.5	7.3	10.4	
		1970	248.8	15.9	−1.0	263.7	149.5	10.5	103.7	5,126	20.2	11.1	14.4	9.1	18.1	83
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1963	243.2	10.5	1.1	254.8	147.8	3.1	103.9	2,461	42.2	26.1	21.8	16.1	17.2	
		1968	448.7	26.0	2.0	476.7	269.4	11.5	195.8	3,557	55.0	33.4	38.4	21.6	32.3	
		1970	489.6	11.3	5.1	506.0	261.5	13.5	231.0	4,032	57.3	35.8	54.1	21.4	40.8	83
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	1963	102.9	7.7	1.0	111.6	57.9	2.2	51.5	2,093	24.6	15.2	12.4	9.4	10.5	
		1968	127.7	10.5	3.5	141.7	71.2	1.2	69.3	3,140	22.1	12.6	14.3	9.5	14.4	
		1970	178.1	12.9	7.9	198.9	105.8	0.8	92.3	3,659	25.2	15.3	21.0	9.9	17.6	57

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												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
278	Fertilisers	1963	115.7	11.0	0.1	126.8	82.7	7.4	36.7	2,041	18.0	12.1	9.9	5.9	6.6	
		1968	165.0	41.6	3.5	210.1	141.5	10.2	58.4	3,532	16.5	10.4	12.4	6.1	10.6	
		1970	217.8	17.8	−6.0	229.6	143.1	12.3	74.2	3,449	21.5	13.7	20.4	7.8	15.3	93
279 (1)	Polishes (f)	1963	26.0	3.4	—	29.3	14.9	1.0	13.5	1,934	7.0	3.6	2.0	3.2	2.8	
		1968	37.2	5.9	0.2	43.3	21.4	1.1	20.8	3,021	6.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.1	
		1970	45.4	3.9	—	49.3	26.0	1.4	21.9	3,075	7.1	3.4	3.1	3.8	5.3	78
279 (2)	Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc.	1963	26.8	1.7	−0.1	28.4	15.8	1.0	11.6	1,812	6.4	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	
		1968	47.3	5.9	0.8	54.0	31.0	1.8	21.2	2,751	7.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.5	
		1970	60.1	5.0	−0.2	64.9	36.3	0.8	27.8	3,475	8.0	4.4	5.5	3.6	5.6	71
279 (3)	Explosives, fireworks and matches	1963	55.3	3.7	−0.6	58.4	17.4	8.1	32.9	1,448	22.7	17.9	11.6	4.8	5.7	
		1968	67.2	3.5	0.4	71.1	23.3	6.3	41.5	1,915	21.7	16.8	15.5	4.9	7.8	
		1970	70.0	2.5	1.2	73.7	26.4	5.1	42.2	2,276	18.6	14.0	16.3	4.6	8.7	87
279 (4)	Formulated pesticides, and disinfectants	1963	22.1	7.4	−0.1	29.4	16.0	0.7	12.7	2,344	5.4	2.8	1.5	2.6	2.2	
		1968	34.7	25.8	0.4	60.9	35.2	0.8	24.9	4,889	5.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.8	
		1970	55.4	27.7	−0.5	82.6	53.0	1.5	28.1	6,373	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.2	79
279 (5)	Printing ink (f)	1963	20.4	1.3	—	21.7	10.6	0.2	10.9	2,147	5.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	
		1968	27.9	2.3	0.3	30.5	14.8	0.1	15.6	2,965	5.3	2.8	3.6	2.4	3.8	
		1970	31.8	1.0	0.4	33.2	16.6	—	16.6	3,057	5.4	2.9	4.4	2.5	4.4	77
279 (6)	Surgical bandages, etc.	1963	34.5	1.8	−0.1	36.2	17.5	0.8	17.9	1,474	12.1	10.1	4.6	2.0	1.6	
		1968	46.8	3.7	0.5	51.0	24.5	0.4	26.1	2,112	12.4	10.0	5.9	2.3	2.7	
		1970	62.8	3.6	1.2	67.6	32.0	2.0	33.6	2,733	12.4	9.5	7.7	2.9	3.7	90
279 (7)	Photographic chemical materials	1963	53.8	6.0	—	59.8	30.3	0.1	29.4	1,557	18.9	11.5	9.0	7.4	7.1	
		1968	73.8	8.4	0.3	82.5	54.2	0.8	27.5	1,841	14.9	8.1	9.8	6.8	9.7	
		1970	92.8	3.8	1.5	98.2	57.2	−0.8	41.8	2,987	14.0	9.1	10.6	4.9	8.2	89
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	1963	1,974.9	186.8	2.0	2,163.6	1,121.6	65.2	976.9	2,309	423.0	259.9	185.4	162.5	167.1	
		1968	2,914.6	302.0	30.8	3,247.4	1,777.6	81.0	1,388.8	3,387	410.0	244.5	250.9	164.8	237.6	
		1970	3,451.8	291.1	34.8	3,777.9	2,020.8	115.4	1,641.7	4,008	409.6	248.2	313.4	161.2	279.9	85
311	Iron and steel (general)	1963	1,294.5	15.9	6.6	1,317.0	867.8	43.4	405.8	1,506	269.5	213.7	176.9	55.8	52.0	
		1968	1,632.1	14.7	9.6	1,656.4	1,107.8	37.5	511.1	1,951	262.0	201.5	222.1	60.4	74.5	
		1970	1,972.4	21.9	36.0	2,030.4	1,203.1	49.0	778.4	2,757	282.5	215.5	303.2	66.9	99.3	80
312	Steel tubes (f)	1963	209.5	13.8	−2.9	220.4	132.9	8.5	79.1	1,413	55.9	42.8	31.4	13.1	11.9	
		1968	278.3	11.7	2.2	292.2	166.8	8.5	116.9	2,024	57.8	42.1	42.9	15.6	18.2	
		1970	380.5	11.9	−4.7	387.7	232.4	13.1	142.2	2,356	60.4	44.9	61.1	15.4	21.9	82
313	Iron castings	1963	295.7	13.4	0.4	309.5	155.0	10.6	143.9	1,271	113.2	96.3	76.5	16.7	15.3	
		1968	337.9	7.6	3.3	348.8	177.6	7.9	163.3	1,591	102.6	85.2	89.9	17.3	21.6	
		1970	416.6	10.3	4.5	431.4	211.0	8.2	212.2	2,043	103.9	84.3	113.8	19.3	29.3	75
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1963	202.9	6.4	0.8	210.1	128.2	4.3	77.6	1,343	57.7	45.2	35.7	12.5	11.7	
		1968	312.4	8.3	7.3	328.0	215.6	2.8	109.6	1,823	60.1	46.4	49.3	13.6	17.4	
		1970	357.1	9.4	0.5	367.0	243.7	6.9	116.4	2,159	53.9	41.1	52.3	12.8	20.3	83
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1963	316.1	15.0	3.6	334.7	253.5	1.6	79.6	1,603	49.6	38.2	29.3	11.4	11.6	
		1968	581.9	40.5	11.5	633.9	512.2	4.3	117.4	2,286	51.4	38.4	38.7	12.8	17.9	
		1970	647.7	13.9	−9.0	652.7	500.2	20.5	132.0	2,505	52.7	38.6	49.3	14.0	22.7	80
323	Other base non-ferrous metals	1963	184.7	26.9	−0.9	210.7	160.0	3.4	47.3	1,582	29.9	22.1	15.5	7.7	7.7	
		1968	285.4	79.4	1.1	365.9	289.8	−1.6	77.7	2,936	26.5	18.1	18.4	8.3	11.2	
		1970	342.6	113.2	8.0	463.9	391.1	2.6	70.2	2,817	24.9	17.4	22.3	7.5	12.2	86
Order VI	Metal manufacture	1963	2,503.4	91.4	7.6	2,602.4	1,697.4	71.8	833.3	1,447	575.8	458.3	365.3	117.2	110.2	
		1968	3,428.0	162.2	35.0	3,625.2	2,469.8	59.4	1,096.0	1,956	560.4	431.7	461.3	128.0	160.8	
		1970	4,116.9	180.6	35.3	4,333.1	2,781.5	100.3	1,451.4	2,510	578.3	441.8	602.0	135.9	205.7	80

TABLE 1. NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1963, 1968 AND 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading (a)	Industry		Sales of goods produced and work done (b) £ million	Merchanted goods and canteen takings £ million	Increase during year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	GROSS OUTPUT £ million	Cost of purchases £ million	Other costs incurred (c) £ million	NET OUTPUT £ million	Net output per head £	Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand	Operatives		Other employees (e)		Percentage response in 1970 %
												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
331	Agricultural machinery (other than tractors) (f)	1963	62.3	8.9	−0.7	70.4	36.4	2.2	31.7	1,474	21.5	15.6	10.8	5.5	4.4	
		1968	81.4	15.2	−1.1	95.5	52.3	1.5	41.7	1,922	21.7	15.1	14.1	6.1	7.2	
		1970	89.0	18.6	2.5	110.1	65.7	0.4	44.0	1,856	14.7	17.3	19.4	6.3	8.7	62
332	Metal-working machine tools (f)	1963	164.5	31.5	0.1	196.1	84.1	7.6	104.3	1,402	74.4	53.3	41.1	20.6	19.4	
		1968	217.2	31.2	9.7	258.1	112.0	9.1	137.0	1,900	72.1	48.9	50.2	22.7	29.0	
		1970	319.1	22.2	18.9	360.3	171.9	5.3	183.1	2,294	79.8	54.8	70.3	24.9	36.8	66
333	Pumps, valves and compressors	1963	160.4	12.4	−0.2	172.6	73.3	6.6	92.7	1,392	66.6	44.0	31.0	22.5	19.2	
		1968	281.2	19.2	1.9	302.3	137.7	10.4	154.2	1,873	82.3	52.9	50.5	29.3	35.7	
		1970	366.1	19.9	13.8	399.8	197.5	2.5	199.8	2,383	83.9	53.9	64.6	29.8	42.6	71
334	Industrial engines	1963	129.4	20.3	−0.4	149.3	74.3	6.3	68.7	1,251	54.9	35.7	26.8	19.3	18.1	
		1968	164.7	18.8	0.2	183.7	90.7	5.1	87.9	1,957	44.9	29.4	30.0	15.5	18.2	
		1970	146.6	14.2	9.0	169.9	86.4	8.2	75.3	2,217	33.9	22.2	26.2	11.7	17.8	54
335	Textile machinery and accessories	1963	117.8	6.8	0.1	124.7	53.4	3.0	68.3	1,327	51.4	41.2	28.2	10.1	9.5	
		1968	190.3	12.2	−1.0	201.5	85.7	7.3	108.5	2,102	51.6	39.4	37.5	12.1	15.3	
		1970	209.9	13.0	2.2	225.2	116.7	5.5	103.0	2,152	47.9	35.3	40.9	12.5	19.3	68
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	1963	143.3	18.3	−2.0	159.6	92.1	3.7	63.8	1,602	39.8	26.8	20.4	13.0	11.6	
		1968	237.7	24.7	1.1	263.5	156.8	1.9	104.8	2,550	41.1	27.1	29.1	14.0	17.4	
		1970	264.2	20.3	15.3	299.7	179.8	4.1	115.8	2,920	39.6	25.7	33.7	13.9	20.5	89
337	Mechanical handling equipment	1963	141.9	7.5	0.1	149.5	65.5	5.7	78.3	1,404	55.7	38.3	28.6	17.4	15.7	
		1968	250.2	13.7	13.2	277.1	122.2	5.0	149.9	2,310	64.9	42.6	45.5	22.2	26.9	
		1970	281.9	22.3	7.4	311.6	170.2	7.6	133.8	2,197	60.9	39.8	51.9	21.0	30.2	60
338	Office machinery	1963	62.6	3.0	0.1	65.7	25.2	2.9	37.6	1,248	30.1	21.3	14.9	8.8	8.0	
		1968	111.1	7.3	5.2	123.6	51.3	5.5	66.8	2,174	30.7	20.7	20.6	10.0	13.1	
		1970	140.1	19.0	5.8	164.8	81.0	−2.0	85.8	2,641	32.5	21.8	25.2	10.7	16.9	94
339 (1)	Mining machinery	1963	69.2	4.2	0.7	74.1	36.0	6.1	32.0	1,506	21.3	14.9	10.7	6.4	6.1	
		1968	86.1	6.1	−1.6	90.6	44.8	5.7	40.1	1,945	20.6	13.6	13.9	7.0	8.9	
		1970	98.6	16.8	2.8	118.3	66.9	4.2	47.2	2,379	19.8	12.6	15.5	7.2	10.7	90
339 (2)	Printing and bookbinding machinery	1963	34.6	2.9	0.5	38.0	12.0	1.2	24.8	1,350	18.4	13.0	9.6	5.3	5.1	
		1968	55.5	4.5	1.3	61.3	24.5	1.6	35.2	1,725	20.4	13.7	12.7	6.7	8.2	
		1970	68.6	6.5	5.2	80.4	35.3	2.4	42.7	2,133	20.0	12.6	14.5	7.4	10.5	69
339 (3)	Refrigerating machinery	1963	29.4	1.4	—	30.8	15.3	1.0	14.5	1,543	9.4	6.3	5.2	3.1	2.8	
		1968	37.5	0.9	−2.4	36.0	17.4	1.7	16.9	1,928	8.8	5.3	5.5	3.5	4.2	
		1970	43.8	2.0	0.1	45.9	28.9	−0.3	17.3	2,254	7.7	5.1	6.5	2.5	3.8	63
339 (4)	Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	1963	63.3	5.0	0.2	68.5	29.7	1.6	37.2	1,497	24.8	17.3	12.9	7.4	6.9	
		1968	116.9	5.5	2.3	124.7	59.2	0.4	65.1	2,085	31.2	20.9	21.0	10.2	12.7	
		1970	171.9	8.5	4.4	184.8	92.8	2.2	89.8	2,524	35.6	23.3	28.4	12.1	17.2	62
339 (7)	Food and drink processing machinery (f)	1963	43.1	5.9	0.3	49.4	21.6	2.0	25.8	1,296	19.9	12.0	9.3	7.8	7.0	
		1968	63.6	9.4	2.2	75.1	34.1	2.5	38.5	1,862	20.7	12.5	12.3	8.1	9.9	
		1970	72.7	16.3	−0.4	88.5	45.6	1.7	41.2	2,380	17.3	10.6	12.8	6.7	9.2	65
339(5) (6) (8) (9)	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	1963	279.5	21.2	1.8	302.5	120.4	20.2	161.9	1,387	116.7	81.2	58.9	35.3	31.9	
		1968	435.2	31.9	6.3	473.4	185.3	16.3	278.8	2,097	129.6	86.4	85.4	42.8	54.1	
		1970	493.7	27.4	17.9	539.0	234.8	16.1	288.1	2,263	127.3	85.3	102.4	41.8	61.4	73
341	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	1963	391.6	17.3	−0.9	408.0	195.6	28.8	183.6	1,388	132.3	86.4	70.5	45.5	45.3	
		1968	710.1	21.2	−30.3	701.0	290.9	71.7	338.4	2,134	158.6	102.1	115.9	56.1	74.9	
		1970	812.5	42.6	157.7	1,012.8	466.2	70.2	476.4	2,806	169.8	110.7	155.3	58.7	95.0	69
342	Ordnance and small arms	1963	53.5	1.3	—	54.8	19.8	2.4	32.6	1,036	31.5	23.4	17.0	8.1	7.6	
		1968	59.2	1.0	1.0	61.2	22.7	1.8	36.7	1,739	21.1	16.3	16.3	4.8	6.3	
		1970	61.3	0.8	4.2	66.3	34.2	−2.8	34.9	1,785	19.5	14.8	18.2	4.7	7.7	90

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349	General mechanical engineering	1963	339.8	22.2	0.3	362.3	138.0	9.0	215.3	1,281	168.0	128.1	91.9	39.2	34.2	
		1968	555.2	20.4	8.3	583.9	215.8	11.3	356.8	1,759	202.8	150.1	146.0	52.1	62.2	
		1970	697.9	29.4	13.5	740.8	306.3	11.7	422.8	2,095	201.8	150.2	181.0	51.1	73.2	63
Order VII	Mechanical engineering	1963	2,286.2	190.1	—	2,476.3	1,092.7	110.3	1,273.1	1,359	936.7	658.8	487.8	275.3	252.8	
		1968	3,653.1	243.2	16.3	3,912.5	1,703.4	158.8	2,050.3	2,004	1,023.1	697.0	706.5	323.2	404.2	
		1970	4,337.9	299.8	280.3	4,918.2	2,380.2	137.0	2,401.0	2,373	1,012.0	696.0	866.8	323.0	481.5	69
351	Photographic and document copying equipment (k)	1963	206.7	20.9	5.3	232.9	85.7	5.4	141 8	1,261	112.5	74.0	47.3	38.2	35.8	
		1968	346.0	22.7	4.0	372.7	141.7	5.1	225.9	1,700	132.9	83.1	68.5	49.7	63.5	
		1970	99.6	2.5	2.7	104.8	61.3	2.6	40.9	3,119	13.1	8.0	10.3	5.1	7.9	60
352	Watches and clocks (f)	1963	16.6	1.0	0.1	17.7	6.7	0.4	10.5	1,067	9.9	7.7	4.2	2.1	2.0	
		1968	26.2	0.5	−0.1	26.6	11.3	0.2	15.0	1,283	11.7	9.1	6.8	2.6	3.2	
		1970	32.3	0.3	0.4	33.0	13.1	0.2	20.1	1,494	13.5	10.8	10.0	2.7	4.2	75
353	Surgical instruments and appliances	1963	34.1	5.6	0.1	39.8	17.5	0.2	22.1	1,012	21.8	17.4	10.2	4.3	3.7	
		1968	54.2	4.7	0.6	59.5	23.5	0.6	35.4	1,434	24.7	19.0	15.2	5.6	6.5	
		1970	72.0	13.3	1.0	86.2	35.4	0.3	50.5	1,823	27.7	21.6	19.0	6.0	8.6	56
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems (j)	1970	383.4	26.5	5.4	415.4	183.7	2.8	228.9	1,950	117.3	69.1	72.1	48.1	77.1	80
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	1963	257.4	27.5	5.5	290.4	109.9	6.0	174.4	1,209	144.2	99.1	61.7	44.6	41.5	
		1968	426.4	27.9	4.5	458.8	176.5	5.9	276.3	1,632	169.3	111.2	90.5	57.9	73.2	
		1970	587.3	42.6	9.5	639.4	293.5	5.9	340.4	1,984	171.6	109.5	111.4	61.9	97.8	75
361	Electrical machinery	1963	405.6	29.0	5.4	440.0	204.2	11.9	223.9	1,103	203.1	133.9	91.4	69.1	62.4	
		1968	536.6	49.0	0.7	586.3	246.9	15.9	323.5	1,885	171.6	111.3	102.2	60.2	72.9	
		1970	557.6	50.4	30.3	638.3	332.3	11.4	294.6	2,010	146.6	95.2	106.2	51.2	74.6	78
362	Insulated wires and cables (f)	1963	218.4	8.9	−0.4	227.0	139.6	7.6	79.8	1,507	52.9	37.3	26.7	15.6	14.2	
		1968	360.0	9.0	−2.4	366.6	238.9	14.0	113.6	2,105	54.0	37.3	38.3	16.6	20.4	
		1970	458.3	11.1	−2.6	466.8	316.7	6.1	144.0	2,784	51.7	34.9	45.5	16.8	25.1	86
363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1963	146.7	5.2	0.9	152.8	55.1	2.8	94.9	1,090	87.1	58.6	35.9	28.5	26.3	
		1968	255.9	4.0	8.5	268.4	109.6	−4.5	163.3	1,656	98.6	61.9	49.1	36.7	33.4	
		1970	272.3	9.6	8.0	289.9	140.4	−1.3	150.8	1,676	90.0	63.9	60.5	26.0	36.1	95
364	Radio and electronic components	1963	141.9	6.2	0.3	148.4	54.3	1.2	92.9	1,102	84.3	64.1	31.5	20.1	17.7	
		1968	289.2	22.4	4.5	316.1	123.3	—	192.8	1,717	112.3	82.3	53.9	30.0	37.2	
		1970	407.3	22.4	3.3	433.0	186.6	3.4	243.0	1,937	125.4	88.1	74.5	37.2	54.3	78
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment (f)	1963	152.8	17.7	3.1	173.6	97.2	2.4	73.9	1,379	53.6	36.0	18.9	17.5	15.6	
		1968	171.9	5.6	5.9	183.4	105.9	1.0	76.5	1,839	41.6	26.1	17.5	15.4	18.4	
		1970	319.4	39.3	8.2	366.9	211.8	6.0	149.1	2,874	51.9	34.8	29.0	17.1	22.8	91
366	Electronic computers	1963	33.8	6.3	0.2	40.3	13.0	6.8	20.5	1,963	10.4	6.0	3.9	4.4	4.1	
		1968	111.1	8.1	−1.0	118.2	72.2	5.7	40.3	2,224	18.1	10.7	9.6	7.4	9.2	
		1970	173.4	6.2	14.9	194.5	115.5	7.5	71.5	2,676	26.7	13.1	15.2	13.6	21.6	80
367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1963	163.4	12.2	5.4	181.0	70.3	4.7	106.0	1,409	75.2	41.0	26.9	34.2	31.0	
		1968	229.0	15.8	6.4	251.2	103.8	4.9	142.5	1,896	75.2	36.3	30.8	38.9	50.4	
		1970	325.5	35.4	−1.0	359.9	157.0	3.0	199.9	2,391	83.6	39.5	43.8	44.0	66.9	77
368	Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1963	207.6	8.3	−2.3	213.6	103.4	5.5	104.7	1,448	72.3	48.5	33.3	23.7	20.8	
		1968	260.6	9.6	1.9	272.1	136.8	1.9	133.4	1,860	71.7	49.2	44.0	22.5	25.9	
		1970	282.7	15.4	6.9	305.2	169.7	5.2	130.3	2,052	63.5	44.1	49.0	19.4	28.2	85
369	Miscellaneous electrical goods	1963	243.4	23.4	−0.1	266.7	127.2	3.6	135.9	1,243	109.3	84.1	47.6	25.1	21.7	
		1968	388.1	35.0	4.4	427.5	211.7	−1.1	216.9	1 761	123.2	92.0	71.4	30.9	34.5	
		1970	520.9	36.3	4.5	561.7	290.2	13.0	258.5	1,845	140.1	108.4	109.9	31.6	49.6	60

TABLE 1. NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1963, 1968 AND 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading (a)	Industry		Sales of goods produced and work done (b) £ million	Merchanted goods and canteen takings £ million	Increase during year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	GROSS OUTPUT £ million	Cost of purchases £ million	Other costs incurred (c) £ million	NET OUTPUT £ million	Net output per head £	Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand	Operatives: Average number employed (d) Thousand	Operatives: Wages and salaries £ million	Other employees (e): Average number employed (d) Thousand	Other employees (e): Wages and salaries £ million	Percentage response in 1970 %
Order IX	Electrical engineering	1963	1,713.6	117.2	12.5	1,843.4	864.3	46.5	932.5	1,246	748.2	509.5	316.1	238.2	213.8	
		1968	2,602.4	158.5	28.9	2,789.8	1,349.1	37.8	1,402.8	1,831	766.3	507.1	416.8	258.6	302.3	
		1970	3,317.4	226.1	72.5	3,616.2	1,920.2	54.3	1,641.7	2,106	779.5	522.0	533.6	256.9	379.2	79
Order X	Shipbuilding and	1963	427.3	3.0	−0.4	429.9	166.1	43.2	220.6	1,082	203.8	171.0	127.6	32.6	30.6	
370	marine engineering	1968	465.1	4.1	40.0	509.2	179.9	43.6	285.7	1,587	180.0	142.0	144.0	37.9	49.7	
		1970	539.1	11.6	56.2	606.8	265.8	39.1	301.9	1,664	181.4	143.7	188.2	37.5	63.2	83
380	Wheeled and half track	1963	131.9	5.7	−0.9	136.7	86.0	2.9	47.9	1,897	25.2	18.2	15.7	6.9	6.4	
	tractors (other than	1968	174.8	10.2	−0.3	184.7	106.8	5.9	72.0	2,720	26.5	19.0	23.6	7.4	10.1	
	works tractors) (f)	1970	205.6	0.7	4.3	210.5	129.7	3.2	77.6	2,709	28.6	21.6	30.4	7.1	11.8	94
381	Motor vehicle	1963	1,892.0	167.6	15.5	2,075.1	1,325.3	13.2	736.6	1,656	444.8	353.1	315.8	91.5	90.3	
	manufacturing	1968	2,613.1	157.6	24.7	2,795.4	1,782.2	17.5	995.7	2,136	466.2	362.8	423.2	103.1	145.7	
		1970	3,050.9	275.3	79.2	3,405.4	2,328.0	9.0	1,068.4	2,201	485.3	376.1	528.1	109.0	187.3	87
382	Motor cycle and pedal	1963	49.5	0.5	−1.0	49.0	24.8	1.0	23.2	998	23.3	18.4	12.5	4.7	3.5	
	cycle manufacturing	1968	52.0	0.9	1.0	53.9	28.1	0.6	25.2	1,363	18.5	14.1	13.5	4.3	4.7	
	(f)	1970	56.6	0.6	0.4	57.5	28.0	0.6	28.9	1,671	17.3	12.8	15.5	4.5	5.3	92
383	Manufacturing and	1963	550.2	23.7	32.2	606.1	212.5	68.9	324.7	1,275	254.6	146.6	117.6	107.9	100.0	
	repairing aerospace	1968	817.6	33.4	12.3	863.3	277.3	95.6	490.4	2,141	229.1	126.1	138.6	102.9	131.2	
	equipment	1970	889.6	34.7	−17.3	907.0	392.1	83.3	431.6	1,945	221.9	112.9	154.0	109.0	172.8	91
384	Locomotives and railway	1963	69.1	1.1	−1.4	68.8	38.1	0.2	30.6	846	36.1	30.2	21.5	5.9	5.0	
	track equipment	1968	38.7	2.4	−0.5	40.7	21.4	0.6	18.6	1,093	17.0	14.0	14.1	3.0	3.4	
	(f)	1970	53.0	2.2	1.0	56.2	28.6	−2.0	29.6	1,534	19.3	15.9	20.1	3.4	5.1	86
385	Railway carriages,	1963	73.4	0.9	−1.6	72.7	28.1	7.2	37.3	922	40.5	35.0	25.8	5.4	4.7	
	wagons and trams	1968	80.3	1.9	−0.5	81.6	43.2	−0.6	39.1	1,197	32.7	27.9	28.1	4.7	5.8	
	(f)	1970	91.0	2.3	−2.1	91.2	54.2	−4.4	41.4	1,503	27.5	23.3	28.6	4.2	6.6	92
Order XI	Vehicles	1963	2,766.1	199.5	42.8	3,008.4	1 714.8	93.4	1,200.3	1,456	824.5	601.5	508.9	222.3	209.9	
		1968	3,776.5	206.4	36.7	4,019.6	2,259.0	119.6	1,641.0	2,077	790.0	563.9	641.1	225.4	300.9	
		1970	4,346.7	315.8	65.5	4,727.8	2,960.6	89.7	1,677.5	2,097	799.9	562.6	776.7	237.2	388.9	87
390	Engineers' small tools	1963	103.7	8.0	0.7	112.4	35.0	3.1	74.3	1,294	57.4	42.4	30.1	13.0	12.3	
	and gauges (f)	1968	158.2	10.5	2.0	170.6	52.4	4.5	113.7	1,730	65.7	48.6	48.2	15.5	19.0	
		1970	217.4	13.0	6.7	237.1	82.7	2.3	152.1	2,215	68.7	51.2	63.4	17.1	24.1	59
391	Hand tools and	1963	36.8	3.9	0.2	40.9	17.1	1.2	22.6	1,095	20.6	16.2	9.1	3.8	3.3	
	implements	1968	45.5	4.2	−0.2	49.5	20.9	1.1	27.5	1,414	19.5	15.0	11.4	4.1	4.1	
		1970	59.3	3.0	1.3	63.6	26.4	1.2	36.0	1,796	20.0	16.1	14.7	3.8	5.0	66
392	Cutlery, spoons, forks	1963	41.0	1.7	0.9	43.6	14.3	1.1	28.2	1,380	20.4	16.2	9.0	4.1	3.8	
	and plated tableware,	1968	52.0	8.1	0.5	60.6	22.2	0.7	37.7	2,169	17.4	13.3	9.4	4.0	5.4	
	etc.	1970	59.2	3.8	1.3	64.3	22.1	0.5	41.7	2,832	14.7	10.9	10.5	3.8	6.2	72
393	Bolts, nuts, screws,	1963	94.6	7.1	0.1	101.8	46.2	3.1	52.5	1,227	42.8	34.3	20.2	8.4	7.3	
	rivets, etc.	1968	130.2	11.0	−0.1	141.1	63.5	4.8	72.8	1,656	44.0	34.6	29.4	9.4	10.9	
		1970	158.0	12.2	4.3	174.4	81.8	3.9	88.7	2,110	42.1	32.6	34.3	9.4	13.0	83
394	Wire and wire	1963	190.5	10.2	0.7	201.4	137.4	4.0	60.0	1,402	42.8	32.7	24.0	10.0	9.2	
	manufactures	1968	246.0	9.9	0.6	256.5	171.7	5.8	79.0	1,833	43.1	32.4	31.5	10.6	13.2	
		1970	319.6	7.6	2.5	329.7	227.7	4.0	98.0	2,621	37.4	28.4	33.4	9.0	12.9	64
395	Cans and metal	1963	103.1	0.8	0.3	104.1	70.9	3.1	30.0	988	30.4	24.9	12.5	5.3	4.9	
	boxes (f)	1968	139.6	0.6	0.9	141.1	95.3	3.2	42.7	1,454	29.3	24.3	16.8	4.9	6.0	
		1970	172.6	1.4	1.9	176.0	130.0	6.1	39.9	1,278	31.2	25.5	22.5	5.7	7.6	93
396	Jewellery and precious	1963	117.6	281.0	1.9	400.5	373.7	2.1	24.7	1,300	19.0	13.3	8.2	4.8	4.8	
	metals	1968	288.3	4.2	0.1	292.6	228.3	0.4	63.9	2,920	21.9	14.9	13.4	6.0	8.0	
		1970	222.9	3.3	−10.2	216.0	159.4	5.0	51.6	2,295	22.5	16.0	18.5	6.3	10.2	74

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												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
399 (1)	Metal furniture (f)	1963	52.8	1.7	0.7	55.1	24.4	1.8	28.9	1,354	21.4	15.7	10.8	5.5	5.0	
		1968	73.2	2.0	0.8	76.0	38.0	1.7	36.2	1,696	21.4	15.9	14.6	5.2	6.3	
		1970	74.5	2.0	0.4	76.9	38.7	2.9	35.3	2,109	16.7	12.6	13.2	4.1	5.4	62
399 (5)	Drop forgings, etc. (f)	1963	90.2	2.2	0.3	92.7	52.8	1.7	38.2	1,347	28.4	23.6	18.7	4.7	4.3	
		1968	105.5	2.6	0.5	108.6	59.8	2.0	46.8	1,761	26.6	21.6	23.9	4.9	5.7	
		1970	137.8	2.4	1.8	142.0	76.2	2.9	62.9	2,255	27.9	22.7	32.0	5.1	7.4	87
399 (6) and (7)	Metal hollow-ware	1963	63.8	3.1	−0.1	66.8	37.4	2.4	27.0	1,072	25.2	20.7	12.3	4.4	4.0	
		1968	71.6	2.1	0.7	74.4	42.5	1.2	30.7	1,662	18.5	14.9	12.8	3.4	4.0	
		1970	94.9	1.9	−0.4	96.4	54.4	2.7	39.3	2,213	17.8	14.5	15.8	3.2	4.8	73
399 (2) to (4) and (8) to (12)	Miscellaneous metal manufactures	1963	490.4	26.9	2.4	519.7	235.1	15.1	269.5	1,184	227.6	181.3	108.6	45.2	40.1	
		1968	804.2	42.1	10.9	857.2	398.5	20.8	437.9	1,713	255.6	197.5	163.6	57.1	67.3	
		1970	993.1	59.7	9.6	1,062.4	528.0	26.9	507.5	1,944	261.1	200.1	199.3	59.9	83.4	55
Order XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1963	1,384.5	346.6	8.1	1,739.0	1,044.3	38.7	655.9	1,224	536.0	421.3	263.5	109.2	99.0	
		1968	2,114.3	97.3	16.7	2,228.2	1,193.1	46.2	988.9	1,757	563.0	433.0	375.0	125.1	149.9	
		1970	2,509.3	110 3	19.2	2,638.8	1,427.4	58.4	1,153.0	2,058	560.1	430.6	457.6	127.4	180.0	64
411	Production of man-made fibres (f)	1963	201.8	7.1	1.0	209.9	97.2	3.8	108.8	2,918	37.3	28.3	23.0	8.9	9.5	
		1968	313.8	21.0	4.2	339.0	166.2	9.7	163.0	4,043	40.3	30.8	36.5	9.6	14.9	
		1970	340.1	20.9	4.7	365.8	178.4	15.5	171.9	4,145	41.5	31.8	47.1	9.6	20.0	97
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1963	245.4	2.6	−1.3	246.7	167.0	2.7	77.0	739	104.3	94.4	42.8	9.7	9.0	
		1968	309.2	3.0	4.9	317.1	198.5	3.7	114.9	1,354	84.8	75.0	51.5	9.7	11.6	
		1970	336.2	2.2	5.3	343.7	209.5	7.1	127.1	1,587	80.1	69.9	58.3	10.1	14.9	92
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1963	250.5	4.8	−0.9	254.4	171.3	9.1	74.0	831	89.1	79.9	40.6	8.9	8.2	
		1968	282.1	7.4	1.0	290.5	195.3	9.1	86.1	1,256	68.6	61.0	44.7	7.4	9.2	
		1970	239.3	13.2	3.6	256.1	168.9	14.1	73.1	1,260	58.0	49.8	41.6	8.1	11.2	80
414	Woollen and worsted	1963	582.0	28.1	6.6	616.7	408.6	22.7	185.4	1,047	177.1	156.9	79.1	19.7	19.1	
		1968	614.7	19.3	2.9	636.9	373.6	36.7	226.6	1,439	157.5	137.7	98.2	19.3	24.3	
		1970	505.8	8.5	−4.4	509.9	292.1	41.8	176.0	1,434	122.7	105.9	87.6	16.5	23.2	79
415	Jute	1963	38.2	0.2	0.1	38.5	23.6	1.0	13.9	850	16.3	14.8	7.3	1.6	1.3	
		1968	45.5	4.4	−0.5	49.4	34.7	−1.2	15.9	1,084	14.7	13.2	8.8	1.5	1.5	
		1970	37.8	5.9	0.3	44.1	27.5	1.3	15.3	1,247	12.2	10.9	8.6	1.4	2.0	74
416	Rope, twine and net (f)	1963	31.8	2.5	1.4	35.7	22.9	1.0	11.8	1,000	11.8	9.9	4.3	1.7	1.4	
		1968	28.0	2.7	—	30.7	17.0	1.6	12.0	1,359	8.9	7.2	4.1	1.6	1.8	
		1970	23.5	3.6	0.3	27.3	16.3	0.9	10.1	1,377	7.4	6.2	4.0	1.2	1.5	50
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	1963	275.7	7.8	4.4	287.9	158.2	12.1	117.6	944	124.5	106.8	50.9	17.3	14.3	
		1968	444.5	12.5	8.5	465.5	248.8	21.6	195.1	434	136.0	114.3	77.2	21.3	25.0	
		1970	479.5	15.4	7.5	502.4	287.8	23.5	191.1	1,505	127.0	106.2	82.9	20.4	25.6	75
418	Lace	1963	21.9	0.9	0.2	23.0	12.7	1.1	9.2	1,065	8.6	7.1	3.1	1.4	1.0	
		1968	21.9	1.9	−0.1	23.9	12.5	1.4	10.0	1,318	7.6	6.0	3.9	1.4	1.5	
		1970	23.0	1.8	0.2	25.0	13.0	2.2	9.8	1,657	5.9	4.7	3.9	1.2	1.6	73
419	Carpets (f)	1963	123.4	1.7	1.7	126.8	75.2	2.4	49.2	1,289	38.2	30.9	18.6	7.1	6.4	
		1968	197.7	15.0	2.0	214.7	129.2	8.0	77.5	1,730	44.8	35.1	29.6	9.5	12.0	
		1970	226.9	8.1	−0.1	235.0	137.6	10.7	86.7	1,976	43.9	33.9	35.2	10.0	14.0	77
421	Narrow fabrics	1963	37.5	1.3	—	38.8	20.4	1.2	17.2	902	19.1	15.9	6.7	3.1	2.6	
		1968	47.4	1.3	—	48.7	26.1	0.4	22.2	1,205	18.5	15.2	9.4	3.2	3.1	
		1970	50.0	2.5	0.1	52.6	25.6	1.6	25.4	1,546	16.4	13.3	10.2	3.0	3.8	65
422 (1)	Made-up household textiles (l)	1963	82.4	11.7	0.5	94.6	62.1	5.4	27.1	771	35.1	29.3	10.7	5.0	4.0	
		1968	118.9	8.6	1.7	129.2	83.1	4.7	41.4	1,163	35.6	29.3	16.2	5.6	5.7	
		1970	60.9	3.1	0.7	64.7	38.1	5.0	21.6	1,161	18.6	15.4	9.4	3.0	3.4	62

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												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
422 (2)	Canvas goods and sacks, etc. (j)	1970	43.4	7.0	—	50.4	32.0	0.7	17.7	1,627	10.9	8.5	5.9	2.1	2.6	51
423	Textile finishing	1963	104.4	0.7	−0.1	105.0	36.1	2.9	66.0	1,049	62.9	51.3	31.3	11.4	9.9	
		1968	130.5	0.7	0.5	131.7	42.5	3.2	86.0	1,548	55.5	45.5	38.5	9.9	11.4	
		1970	143.8	6.7	−0.1	150.4	57.0	3.3	90.1	1,769	50.9	40.9	40.0	9.9	13.1	80
429 (1)	Asbestos (f)	1963	43.9	13.1	0.1	57.3	26.8	1.3	29.3	1,422	20.6	13.8	9.5	6.7	6.0	
		1968	58.2	20.7	1.0	79.9	39.2	0.6	40.1	1,932	20.7	13.6	13.2	7.1	7.9	
		1970	78.1	22.9	2.1	103.2	47.1	1.3	54.8	2,441	22.5	14.5	17.3	7.9	10.4	89
429 (2)	Miscellaneous textiles	1963	13.6	0.9	—	14.5	8.8	0.6	5.1	1,417	3.6	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	
		1968	20.7	1.3	−0.2	21.8	12.5	0.4	8.9	2 160	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.0	1.2	
		1970	28.7	2.7	0.1	31.4	17.1	1.0	13.3	2,563	5.2	3.9	3.8	1.4	2.2	69
Order XIII	Textiles	1963	2,052.5	83.4	13.7	2,149.8	1,290.9	67.3	791.6	1,058	748.5	642.3	329.6	103.2	93.3	
		1968	2,633.1	119.8	25.9	2,779.0	1,579.2	99.9	1,099.7	1,576	697.6	587.0	434.3	108.1	131.1	
		1970	2,617.0	124.5	20.3	2,762.0	1,548.0	130.0	1,084.0	1,739	623.2	515.8	455.8	105.8	149.5	80
431	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1963	107.2	6.5	−0.7	113.0	79.4	1.4	32.2	1,257	25.6	21.6	13.4	3.9	4.2	
		1968	132.3	2.9	1.3	136.5	94.3	0.2	42.0	1,872	22.4	18.6	15.8	3.7	5.2	
		1970	134.9	5.2	−1.1	139.0	92.5	2.4	44.1	2,090	21.1	17.3	17.3	3.7	5.7	66
432	Leather goods	1963	31.1	3.2	−0.1	34.2	18.0	0.6	15.6	833	18.7	15.3	6.8	2.6	2.1	
		1968	44.0	3.5	0.2	47.7	23.6	0.5	23.6	1,159	20.4	16.6	9.5	3.1	3.4	
		1970	48.8	4.4	0.6	53.8	27.2	1.2	25.4	1,339	19.0	15.8	10.7	2.9	3.9	52
433	Fur	1963	25.3	1.4	0.4	27.1	15.0	0.9	11.2	1,251	9.0	7.0	4.5	1.3	1.2	
		1968	23.5	1.5	—	25.0	12.1	1.2	11.7	1,667	7.0	5.5	4.7	0.9	1.2	
		1970	23.8	1.1	0.2	25.1	11.8	0.8	12.5	1,817	6.9	5.7	5.8	1.0	1.5	41
Order XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	1963	163.6	11.1	−0.4	174.3	112.4	2.9	59.0	1,107	53.3	43.9	24.7	7.8	7.5	
		1968	199.8	7.9	1.5	209.2	130.0	1.9	77.3	1,552	49.8	40.7	30.0	7.7	9.8	
		1970	207.5	10.7	−0.3	217.9	131.5	4.4	8.20	1,745	47.0	38.8	33.8	7.6	11.1	57
441	Weatherproof outerwear (f)	1963	47.1	1.2	−0.1	48.2	26.6	1.5	20.0	743	27.0	23.7	9.6	2.9	2.3	
		1968	45.2	1.8	−0.2	46.8	23.0	1.7	22.1	1,080	20.5	17.6	9.9	2.5	2.7	
		1970	52.7	1.6	−0.4	53.9	26.8	1.9	25.2	1,160	21.7	18.8	12.6	2.7	3.1	55
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1963	161.6	13.2	−1.3	173.5	92.5	4.8	76.2	668	114.0	101.7	41.6	12.0	9.0	
		1968	206.4	14.7	−0.3	220.8	112.7	3.3	104.8	954	109.9	98.0	55.8	11.5	11.1	
		1970	212.2	24.6	3.1	239.9	120.1	8.3	111.5	1,142	97.6	85.9	58.4	11.4	12.7	63
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	1963	103.4	3.0	0.9	107.3	53.5	7.7	46.1	827	55.8	48.5	23.8	6.7	5.8	
		1968	127.6	3.5	1.0	132.1	62.2	10.0	59.9	1,089	55.0	47.9	29.5	6.6	7.4	
		1970	132.6	3.1	0.7	136.5	65.0	7.3	64.2	1,351	47.5	40.9	29.2	6.2	8.2	46
444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	1963	79.1	3.9	−0.1	82.9	47.1	4.0	31.8	648	49.0	43.6	15.2	5.0	4.0	
		1968	94.7	8.2	0.8	103.7	57.8	3.6	42.3	936	45.2	39.7	19.8	5.2	5.5	
		1970	113.5	4.6	0.7	118.9	65.8	3.0	50.1	1,056	47.4	41.1	23.4	6.1	7.4	72
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	1963	151.2	4.6	0.3	156.1	84.9	6.3	64.9	680	95.4	83.3	31.2	11.0	8.6	
		1968	195.3	6.8	1.0	203.1	103.6	7.6	91.9	989	93.0	79.2	41.3	11.5	11.7	
		1970	240.3	6.8	−0.9	246.2	124.1	15.1	107.0	1,170	91.4	79.1	47.4	11.1	13.3	63
446	Hats, caps and millinery	1963	20.6	1.0	0.2	21.8	10.9	0.5	10.4	795	13.0	10.8	4.8	1.8	1.6	
		1968	19.3	0.9	−0.2	20.0	9.5	0.5	10.0	1,013	9.8	8.0	4.7	1.5	1.4	
		1970	19.2	0.7	—	19.9	9.4	0.2	10.3	1,281	8.0	6.7	4.5	1.1	1.5	48
449 (1) (3) and (4)	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries	1963	57.2	2.3	−0.1	59.4	30.1	2.6	26.7	827	30.9	25.4	9.1	5.4	4.2	
		1968	73.4	4.2	0.7	78.3	38.5	1.3	38.5	1,309	29.4	24.2	12.9	5.0	5.7	
		1970	76.7	5.4	1.5	83.7	40.2	2.3	41.2	1,450	28.4	23.6	13.9	4.7	6.0	67

TABLE 1. NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1963, 1968 AND 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading (a)	Industry		Sales of goods produced and work done (b) £ million	Merchanted goods and canteen takings £ million	Increase during year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	GROSS OUTPUT £ million	Cost of purchases £ million	Other costs incurred (c) £ million	NET OUTPUT £ million	Net output per head £	Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand	Operatives		Other employees (e)		Percentage response in 1970 %
												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
449 (2)	Gloves	1963	13.3	1.3	—	14.6	7.7	0.1	6.8	773	8.8	7.6	3.1	1.2	1.0	
		1968	16.4	1.9	—	18.3	10.1	−0.1	8.3	1,035	8.0	6.8	3.7	1.1	1.0	
		1970	15.2	2.6	0.5	18.3	10.1	0.1	8.1	1,234	6.5	5.6	4.2	0.9	1.0	82
450	Footwear	1963	205.8	10.1	−1.2	214.7	110.7	2.1	101.9	956	106.5	92.5	50.2	14.1	12.4	
		1968	252.2	27.8	1.7	281.7	139.6	1.5	140.6	1,387	101.4	83.7	63.6	17.4	19.7	
		1970	257.7	17.0	1.1	275.8	137.2	5.2	133.4	1,555	85.8	71.9	64.6	13.7	18.5	82
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	1963	839.3	40.6	−1.4	878.5	464.0	29.6	384.8	769	500.5	437.1	188.6	60.1	48.9	
		1968	1,030.5	69.8	4.5	1,104.8	557.0	29.4	518.4	1,098	472.2	405.1	241.2	62.3	66.6	
		1970	1,120.1	66.4	6.3	1,193.1	598.7	43.4	551.0	1,269	434.3	373.6	258.2	57.9	71.7	66
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods (f)	1963	142.4	5.0	−1.4	146.0	47.4	14.5	84.1	1,267	66.4	57.5	42.5	8.6	8.2	
		1968	175.7	8.8	2.3	186.8	66.1	17.0	103.7	1,781	58.3	49.2	49.3	8.8	11.0	
		1970	204.9	11.9	−0.4	216.4	78.5	19.7	118.2	2,310	51.2	42.2	53.0	8.9	12.7	71
462	Pottery (f)	1963	74.7	4.6	0.4	79.7	26.8	1.7	51.3	848	60.4	52.0	26.9	8.1	6.6	
		1968	96.3	7.3	0.6	104.2	35.7	1.9	66.7	1,200	55.6	47.1	34.8	8.1	8.8	
		1970	102.5	14.6	1.5	118.6	43.3	2.1	73.2	1,462	50.1	42.2	38.0	7.9	9.9	92
463	Glass	1963	163.5	11.6	−0.6	174.5	72.1	6.4	96.0	1,332	72.1	56.5	40.9	15.5	14.8	
		1968	236.5	26.5	−0.7	262.3	105.9	9.2	147.2	1,906	77.2	58.9	57.4	18.2	23.5	
		1970	261.9	19.8	3.3	285.1	117.8	10.7	156.6	2,171	72.2	54.0	65.3	18.1	28.1	87
464	Cement (f)	1963	81.3	3.0	1.6	85.9	40.8	4.2	40.8	2,872	14.2	10.9	10.2	3.3	3.9	
		1968	102.3	3.3	0.4	106.0	51.2	6.1	48.6	3,492	13.9	10.7	13.4	3.2	4.6	
		1970	114.9	7.1	−1.0	121.0	51.0	13.7	56.3	3,845	14.6	12.1	15.7	2.5	3.9	82
469 (1)	Abrasives (f)	1963	26.1	2.4	0.2	28.8	12.4	0.6	15.8	1,889	8.4	5.2	4.1	3.1	3.1	
		1968	34.0	2.1	0.7	36.8	15.4	0.3	21.1	2 704	7.8	4.7	5.3	3.0	4.2	
		1970	44.4	4.2	1.0	49.6	20.4	0.4	28.8	3,267	8.8	5.3	6.8	3 5	5.6	88
469 (2)	Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	1963	252.7	10.0	1.1	263.8	121.5	18.0	124.3	1,500	82.9	63.1	47.6	17.2	15.7	
		1968	478.0	16.9	5.3	500.2	237.3	47.3	215.6	2,348	91.8	68.6	73.7	21.2	25.9	
		1970	489.8	19.1	2.3	511.2	234.4	42.0	234.8	2,571	91.3	68.8	86.5	22.1	32.6	60
Order XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1963	740.7	36.6	1.3	778.7	321.0	45.4	412.3	1,355	304.4	245.2	172.2	55.8	52.3	
		1968	1,122.8	64.9	8.6	1,196.3	511.6	81.8	602.9	1,979	304.6	239.2	233.9	62.5	78.0	
		1970	1,218.4	76.7	6.7	1,301.9	545.4	88.6	667.9	2,317	288.2	224.6	265.3	63.0	92.8	76
471	Timber	1963	257.2 (m)	0.2	2.2	259.6	156.5	6.6	96.5	1,202	80.4	61.9	40.8	15.6	14.3	
		1968	457.5 (m)	0.3	9.4	467.2	296.6	4.4	166.2	1,812	91.7	70.6	63.0	18.4	21.9	
		1970	580.8 (m)	0.3	3.0	584.1	384.3	14.9	184.9	2,121	87.2	66.0	70.4	20.2	28.5	64
472	Furniture and upholstery (f)	1963	211.1	10.3	0.1	221.5	108.6	4.2	108.7	1,105	98.3	78.9	53.7	16.4	14.3	
		1968	289.5	13.1	3.8	306.4	150.6	3.0	152.8	1,800	84.9	67.7	68.0	14.5	18.4	
		1970	325.3	12.3	0.9	338.6	163.2	7.5	167.9	1,990	84.3	67.5	77.4	16.3	22.5	51
473	Bedding and soft furnishings	1963	46.7	5.0	0.2	51.9	31.1	1.2	19.6	1,218	16.1	12.2	7.1	3.9	3.1	
		1968	70.0	9.9	1.1	81.0	49.9	1.0	30.1	1,715	17.6	12.9	9.9	4.2	4.5	
		1970	79.9	8.7	0.1	88.8	54.3	0.6	33.9	1,797	18.8	14.1	12.5	4.5	5.5	65
474	Shop and office fittings	1963	62.0	3.1	0.7	65.8	23.3	4.4	38.1	1,322	28.8	22.5	18.3	6.0	5.6	
		1968	98.8	3.3	2.6	104.7	35.8	9.8	59.1	1,932	30.6	22.8	25.4	6.5	8.2	
		1970	129.0	9.1	3.3	141.3	52.9	10.7	77.7	2,500	31.1	22.8	30.3	7.8	11.8	55
475	Wooden containers and baskets	1963	41.2	2.9	—	44.1	24.1	1.0	19.0	984	19.3	16.1	9.0	2.3	2.2	
		1968	53.0	2.4	0.1	55.5	29.8	1.1	24.6	1,398	17.6	14.6	11.4	2.3	2.8	
		1970	65.4	2.6	0.1	68.1	36.6	2.1	29.4	1,661	17.7	14.7	13.8	2.7	4.0	58

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												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	1963	42.5	—	0.3	42.8	20.9	0.7	21.2	1,020	20.8	15.7	9.3	3.0	2.7	
		1968	59.1	3.3	0.3	62.7	31.6	1.0	30.1	1,493	20.1	15.5	12.8	3.2	3.5	
		1970	72.3	5.3	0.4	78.0	40.9	0.9	36.2	1,839	19.7	15.8	15.1	3.5	4.9	52
Order XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	1963	660.7	21.5	3.5	685.7	364.5	18.1	303.1	1,149	263.7	207.3	138.2	47.2	42.2	
		1968	1,027.9	32.3	17.3	1,077.5	594.3	20.3	462.9	1,763	262.5	204.1	190.5	49.1	59.3	
		1970	1,252.7	38.3	7.8	1,298.9	732.2	36.7	530.0	2,048	258.8	200.9	219.5	55.0	77.2	57
481	Paper and board (f)	1963	378.7	5.0	0.3	384.0	228.6	10.6	144.7	1,637	88.4	73.3	54.4	15.0	14.9	
		1968	449.0	9.1	2.9	461.0	281.8	9.1	170.2	2,236	76.1	61.7	66.5	14.3	18.4	
		1970	543.7	8.2	4.8	556.7	365.0	2.2	189.5	2,487	76.2	61.1	79.2	15.0	23.7	90
482 (1)	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases (f)	1963	173.2	5.3	0.7	179.2	102.0	5.1	72.1	1,131	63.8	52.1	29.8	11.1	10.3	
		1968	278.1	6.7	2.0	286.8	163.0	8.1	115.7	1,616	71.6	57.7	48.1	13.5	16.7	
		1970	346.6	9.7	0.8	357.1	203.4	11.5	142.2	2,086	68.2	53.7	57.7	14.4	20.6	73
482 (2)	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	1963	59.6	3.0	0.2	62.8	42.4	0.7	19.7	1,327	14.8	11.9	6.4	2.8	2.6	
		1968	79.3	3.9	0.5	83.7	53.3	1.9	28.5	1,742	16.4	3.2	10.1	3.2	4.0	
		1970	134.1	3.8	0.8	138.7	84.1	4.3	50.3	2,145	23.5	18.1	19.6	5.3	7.2	84
483	Manufactured stationery	1963	68.5	7.3	—	75.8	35.0	1.7	39.1	1,255	31.2	22.1	12.4	9.0	7.3	
		1968	101.4	6.3	1.4	109.1	49.2	2.1	57.8	1,721	33.6	24.6	21.4	8.9	10.4	
		1970	162.3	11.3	2.7	176.3	79.8	5.1	91.4	2,004	45.6	31.5	30.2	14.0	17.6	76
484 (1)	Wallcovering (j)	1970	33.3	0.1	0.8	34.1	17.1	1.0	16.0	2,198	7.3	5.7	5.9	1.5	2.0	93
484 (2)	Other manufactures of paper and board (n)	1963	85.6	5.9	0.9	92.4	48.5	2.1	41.8	1,506	27.8	21.4	12.0	6.2	5.6	
		1968	159.9	4.8	1.1	165.8	87.0	4.4	74.4	2,204	33.8	26.6	21.3	7.1	8.1	
		1970	152.4	3.8	1.7	158.0	85.9	2.4	69.7	2,720	25.6	19.2	18.2	6.4	8.3	75
485, 486	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	1963	411.2	7.9	0.3	419.4	114.9	63.0	241.5	1,867	129.3	72.7	74.4	56.5	57.1	
		1968	583.1	2.8	0.5	586.4	140.1	64.7	381.6	2,614	146.0	85.5	124.2	60.3	81.9	
		1970	678.1	10.7	1.1	689.9	163.3	85.3	441.3	3,024	145.9	77.6	141.2	68.1	110.6	72
489	General printing, publishing, etc.	1963	452.3	29.5	3.4	485.2	152.7	44.8	287.7	1,255	229.3	169.3	123.2	50.6	46.7	
		1968	658.5	27.8	6.2	692.5	213.6	67.8	411.1	1,751	234.8	172.7	173.6	53.9	65.6	
		1970	767.1	32.0	6.7	805.8	252.6	66.9	486.9	2,263	215.2	156.4	196.4	56.2	84.7	57
Order XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	1963	1,629.1	63.9	5.8	1,698.8	724.1	128.0	846.6	1,448	584.6	422.8	312.6	151.2	144.5	
		1968	2,309.3	61.4	14.6	2,385.3	988.0	158.1	1,239.3	2,024	612.3	432.0	465.2	161.2	205.1	
		1970	2,817.6	79.6	19.4	2,916.6	1,250.6	178.7	1,487.3	2,448	607.5	423.3	548.4	180.9	274.7	70
491	Manufactures of rubber	1963	340.8	25.1	−0.1	365.8	191.6	7.1	167.1	1,435	116.4	87.5	62.3	29.0	27.0	
		1968	482.7	70.0	4.7	557.4	285.7	7.8	263.9	2,076	127.2	92.0	96.9	35.1	43.2	
		1970	560.7	63.2	2.3	626.2	305.1	8.1	313.0	2,573	121.7	90.1	110.1	31.5	50.0	87
492	Linoleum, plastics floor covering, leathercloth, etc. (f)	1963	74.8	2.6	−0.9	76.5	42.0	1.6	33.6	1,644	20.0	13.7	10.0	6.3	5.1	
		1968	83.4	1.3	1.2	85.9	45.9	1.5	38.4	2,224	17.3	11.5	11.0	5.8	7.1	
		1970	81.9	0.8	0.6	83.3	45.9	1.4	36.0	2,395	15.0	10.3	12.1	4.6	6.5	99
493	Brushes and brooms	1963	24.2	3.3	−0.1	27.4	15.6	0.3	11.5	964	12.0	9.2	4.2	2.5	2.2	
		1968	28.5	3.1	0.1	31.7	16.4	—	15.3	1,372	11.1	8.6	5.7	2.3	2.7	
		1970	34.0	6.1	0.5	40.5	21.8	0.3	18.4	1,616	11.4	8.7	6.6	2.6	3.7	75
494 (1)	Toys, games and children's carriages (f) (o)	1963	66.1	5.4	0.5	72.0	32.3	1.9	37.8	985	38.4	31.6	14.6	6.0	5.1	
		1968	105.4	13.5	1.4	120.3	53.7	1.9	64.9	1,444	45.0	37.4	24.8	6.9	7.4	
		1970	84.9	6.2	1.1	92.2	35.3	2.5	54.4	1,631	33.4	27.7	22.3	5.6	7.0	76
494 (3)	Sports equipment (j)	1970	29.7	8.4	0.7	38.9	19.0	0.6	19.3	1,822	10.6	8.0	6.8	2.6	3.4	64

TABLE 1. NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1963, 1968 AND 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading (a)	Industry		Sales of goods produced and work done (b) £ million	Merchanted goods and canteen takings £ million	Increase during year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	GROSS OUTPUT £ million	Cost of purchases £ million	Other costs incurred (c) £ million	NET OUTPUT £ million	Net output per head £	Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand	Operatives		Other employees (e)		Percentage response in 1970 %
												Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	Average number employed (d) Thousand	Wages and salaries £ million	
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods (f)	1963	27.4	2.1	−0.2	29.3	13.0	0.5	15.8	1,291	12.2	8.5	4.4	3.6	3.4	
		1968	42.2	4.9	0.7	47.8	22.0	0.1	25.8	2,213	11.7	8.2	5.8	3.4	4.0	
		1970	56.3	7.7	0.1	64.0	29.2	0.7	34.1	2,994	11.4	7.8	6.8	3.6	5.5	69
496	Plastics products	1963	159.1	11.3	1.4	171.8	86.2	1.3	84.3	1,187	71.0	56.3	31.5	14.4	13.2	
		1968	327.4	17.7	3.2	348.3	170.0	5.5	172.8	1,790	96.6	75.4	60.7	20.7	27.3	
		1970	443.7	20.4	4.8	468.9	231.3	10.8	226.8	2,133	106.3	80.8	82.0	25.2	37.9	59
499 (1)	Musical instruments (j)	1970	13.6	2.6	0.5	16.7	7.7	0.2	8.8	1,707	5.1	3.9	3.9	1.1	1.5	67
499 (2)	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (p)	1963	35.7	2.2	0.4	38.3	17.1	0.6	20.6	935	42.0	17.9	9.0	3.2	2.7	
		1968	61.5	4.7	0.3	66.5	29.0	1.6	35.9	1,480	24.3	19.2	13.5	4.1	4.9	
		1970	51.0	5.2	0.4	56.7	26.2	1.4	29.1	1,703	17.1	14.1	10.7	2.7	3.8	49
Order XIX	Other manufacturing industries	1963	728.1	52.0	1.0	781.1	397.8	13.3	370.1	1,268	292.0	224.7	136.0	65.0	58.7	
		1968	1,131.1	115.2	11.6	1,257.9	622.7	18.2	617.0	1,852	333.2	252.3	218.4	78.3	96.6	
		1970	1,355.8	120.6	11.0	1,487.4	721.5	26.0	739.9	2,229	332.0	251.4	261.3	79.5	119.3	74
Orders II and XXI	Non-Manufacturing Industries:															
101	Coal mining (f)	1963	882.6 (r)	0.1	−21.8	860.9	193.0 (s)	13.2	654.6	1,103	593.3	547.9	402.4	45.3	40.5	
		1968	746.1 (r)	1.1	−8.8	738.4	173.1 (s)	19.6	545.8	1,397	390.6	355.4	322.2	35.2	45.9	
		1970	796.9 (r)	0.9	−21.3	776.4	204.5 (s)	20.5	551.4	1,646	335.0	303.2	316.0	31.9	48.7	100
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	1963	52.5 (t)	1.8	16.3	70.6	20.0	11.6	39.0	1,851	21.1	17.4	13.2	3.3	3.1	
		1968	87.7 (t)	2.9	30.4	121.0	33.0	23.6	64.4	2,817	22.9	18.9	19.8	3.6	4.3	
		1970	112.3 (t)	2.5	35.7	150.5	38.5	32.3	79.7	3,979	20.0	16.3	21.0	3.6	4.8	65
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	1963	59.4 (t)	2.8	14.7	76.9	16.7	10.2	50.0	2,329	21.5	17.0	13.1	3.9	3.5	
		1968	109.9 (t)	4.5	31.3	145.7	29.0	25.8	90.9	3,966	22.9	17.8	19.5	4.7	5.4	
		1970	133.9 (t)	2.8	23.8	160.5	28.0	23.4	109.1	4,600	23.7	18.4	23.9	5.1	7.5	62
104	Petroleum and natural gas (j)	1970	54.7	—	—	54.7	12.5	10.9	31.3	2,845	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.0	100
109 (1)	Metalliferous mining and quarrying (f)	1963	12.5 (t)	—	1.6	14.2	2.8	1.6	9.8	1,557	6.3	5.5	4.0	0.8	0.8	
		1968	11.5 (t)	—	1.1	12.6	2.3	1.0	9.4	2,232	4.2	3.6	3.7	0.7	0.9	
		1970	3.6 (t)	0.2	0.1	3.9	1.0	0.1	2.8	2,155	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	69
109 (3)	Salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying (f) (u)	1963	23.8 (t)	0.7	3.4	27.9	7.5	2.3	18.1	2,934	6.2	4.5	3.5	1.7	1.8	
		1968	44.8 (t)	2.4	7.6	54.8	10.5	8.4	35.9	5,983	6.0	4.7	5.6	1.4	2.2	
		1970	23.7 (t)	0.4	5.3	29.4	8.8	4.8	15.8	5,656	2.8	2.1	3.0	0.7	1.2	86
Order II	Mining and quarrying (q)	1963	1,030.8	5.4	14.2	1,050.5	240.0	38.9	771.5	1,190	648.4	592.3	436.2	55.0	49.7	
		1968	1,000.0	10.9	61.6	1,072.5	247.9	78.4	746.4	1,671	446.6	400.4	368.8	45.6	58.7	
		1970	1,125.1	6.8	43.6	1,175.4	293.3	92.0	790.1	2,058	383.9	341.7	366.3	42.0	64.4	95
601	Gas (f)	1963	405.6	68.8	6.2	480.6	254.1 (s)	10.4	216.0	1,708	126.5	82.6	62.4	43.9	38.8	
		1968	574.9	99.6	−6.2	668.3	308.0 (s)	35.7	324.6	2,635	123.2	68.4	70.2	54.8	64.0	
		1970	644.9	64.2	−0.5	708.6	460.8 (s)	26.8	220.9	1,857	119.0	58.1	75.8	60.9	87.5	99
602	Electricity (f)	1963	1,063.4	62.6	1.1	1,127.1	455.5 (s)	1.7	669.9	2,864	233.9	155.9	123.0	78.0	78.5	
		1968	1,608.5	85.3	2.5	1,696.3	587.7 (s)	2.8	1,105.8	4,605	240.1	154.3	160.3	85.8	116.3	
		1970	1,752.7	112.7	3.9	1,869.3	798.1 (s)	10.6	1,060.5	4,906	216.1	131.0	138.3	85.1	171.8	100

TABLE 1. NET OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1963, 1968 AND 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading (a)	Industry		Sales of goods produced and work done (b) £ million	Merchanted goods and canteen takings £ million	Increase during year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	GROSS OUTPUT £ million	Cost of purchases £ million	Other costs incurred (c) £ million	NET OUTPUT £ million	Net output per head £	Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand	Operatives: Average number employed (d) Thousand	Operatives: Wages and salaries £ million	Other employees (e): Average number employed (d) Thousand	Other employees (e): Wages and salaries £ million	Percentage response in 1970 %
603	Water supply (f)	1963	123.9	—	—	123.9	27.8 (s)	0.2	95.9	2,093	45.8	34.5	24.8	11.2	11.0	
		1968	179.4	—	—	179.4	38.0 (s)	0.2	141.3	3,096	45.6	32.3	31.6	13.4	17.2	
		1970	227.7	—	—	227.7	43.0 (s)	0.3	184.4	4,187	44.0	29.9	37.5	14.1	22.7	91
Order XXI	Gas, electricity and water	1963	1,592.9	131.4	7.3	1,731.6	737.4 (s)	12.3	981.8	2,417	406.2	273.0	210.2	133.1	128.3	
		1968	2,362.8	184.9	−3.7	2,544.0	933.7 (s)	38.7	1,571.7	3,843	408.9	255.0	262.1	154.0	197.5	
		1970	2,625.3	176.9	3.4	2,805.6	1,301.9 (s)	37.7	1,465.8	3,867	379.1	221.8	251.6	157.3	282.0	97

NOTE: Figures for 1968 are provisional except where footnoted.

(a) References are to the Standard Industrial Classification. In a number of industries, e.g. 214—Bacon curing, meat and fish products; 215—Milk and milk products, and 229 (2)—Starch and miscellaneous foods, certain categories of manufacturers were included for the first time in the 1968 Census. In these instances, therefore, the 1963, 1968 and 1970 figures are not strictly comparable.
(b) Including a substantial amount of duplication represented by the total value of partly manufactured goods sold by one industrial establishment to another. The extent of duplication varies from one census to another.
(c) Including payments for work given out to other firms, payments for transport, adjustment for stock changes and, where applicable, net duty, subsidies, allowances or levies paid.
(d) Including persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers (where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the returns) but excluding outworkers.
(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
(f) Final figures for 1968.
(g) Including liquors purchased, bottled or canned, and sold as such.
(h) Including liquors purchased for bottling or canning.
(i) Sales are generally valued at open market prices f.o.b. in the Gulf of Mexico plus current freight and insurance to the United Kingdom, and purchases of feedstock are valued at open market prices f.o.b. at the port of origin plus current rates of freight and insurance to the United Kingdom. Net output is largely determined by these methods of valuation.
(j) The figures were not separately distinguished in 1963 and 1968.
(k) The figures for 1963 and 1968 include MLH 354 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems.
(l) The figures for 1963 and 1968 include MLH 422 (2) Canvas goods and sacks, etc.
(m) Including sales of merchanted goods.
(n) The figures for 1963 and 1968 include MLH 484 (1) Wallcovering.
(o) The figures for 1963 and 1968 include MLH 494 (3) Sports equipment.
(p) The figures for 1963 and 1968 include MLH 499 (1) Musical instruments.
(q) Great Britain only.
(r) Total value of net disposals of coal, other sales and work done (excluding the value of coal raised and consumed at the same colliery).
(s) Cost of materials and fuel used.
(t) The sales of goods produced are valued at ex-quarry, ex-works or ex-pithead prices, the cost of transport being excluded.
(u) The figures for 1963 and 1968 include MLH 104 Petroleum and natural gas.

TABLE 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading	Industry	Capital expenditure (a)								Stocks and work in progress at end of year		
			Land and existing buildings		Plant and machinery		Vehicles					
		New building work £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Total Net (b) £ million	Materials stores and fuel £ million	Work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	Total £ million
Orders III-XIX	All Manufacturing Industries	360.4	76.8	88.2	1,610.4	66.1	158.7	53.6	1,997.4	3,581.9	6,517.0	10,099.3
211	Grain milling	1.7	0.3	0.2	7.1	0.3	1.4	0.5	9.7	28/4	11.1	39.5
212	Bread and flour confectionery	3.5	2.2	1.0	11.9	0.6	5.0	1.0	20.1	12.7	3.5	16.3
213	Biscuits	1.4	0.7	0.4	8.1	0.1	2.5	1.3	11.0	7.5	7.8	15.4
214	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	5.3	1.0	0.7	12.1	0.4	3.6	0.8	20.1	22.1	43.7	65.9
215	Milk and milk products	2.1	0.5	0.9	10.9	0.4	4.0	0.5	15.6	13.1	21.0	34.1
216	Sugar	1.4	—	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.4	15.5	6.9	22.4
217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	2.4	0.2	0.1	10.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	13.5	35.8	31.7	67.5
218	Fruit and vegetable products	3.2	0.7	1.0	11.3	0.6	1.7	0.5	14.8	35.6	72.4	108.0
219	Animal and poultry foods	2.5	1.0	0.4	9.4	0.1	2.2	0.8	13.8	43.4	14.1	57.6
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	0.8	—	—	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.5	23.0	5.7	28.7
229(1)	Margarine	0.8	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	2.9	1.8	0.8	2.6
229(2)	Starch and miscellaneous foods	1.3	—	0.6	12.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	12.7	56.2	19.9	76.0
231	Brewing and malting	15.6	3.8	9.0	30.1	1.1	5.4	1.4	43.5	37.3	51.3	88.5
232	Soft drinks	1.1	0.2	0.3	3.8	0.1	1.6	0.3	6.0	19.3	7.5	26.8
239(1)	Spirit distilling and compounding	5.9	0.1	0.8	11.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	16.6	109.4	226.8	336.2
239(2)	British wines, cider and perry	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	—	0.5	0.1	1.2	2.7	7.7	10.4
240	Tobacco	1.6	0.1	—	12.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	13.8	72.2	57.8	130.0
Order III	Food, drink and tobacco	51.0	11.1	16.2	160.5	5.6	32.8	8.9	225.2	536.0	589.7	1,125.9
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	1.2	—	—	6.5	0.5	0.2	—	7.3	9.4	2.6	12.0
262	Mineral oil refining	3.7	0.2	0.2	69.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	73.1	62.1	79.8	141.9
263	Lubricating oils and greases	0.6	0.3	—	1.3	—	0.7	0.3	2.5	8.7	5.0	13.7
Order IV	Coal and petroleum products	5.5	0.5	0.2	77.2	0.9	1.3	0.4	82.9	80.2	87.4	167.6
271(1)	General chemicals (inorganic)	2.3	0.2	0.6	32.1	1.1	1.8	0.3	34.3	24.3	19.7	44.0
271(2)	General chemicals (organic)	6.0	0.6	0.1	113.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	120.2	28.4	49.0	77.4
271(3)	Miscellaneous general chemicals	4.7	1.2	0.4	22.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	28.3	41.1	51.3	92.4
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	12.1	4.0	2.3	27.6	0.3	1.9	0.9	42.0	31.0	60.9	91.9
273	Toilet preparations	1.7	0.5	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	5.4	18.2	13.6	31.8
274	Paint	1.2	0.2	1.2	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.7	4.4	12.8	26.5	39.3
275	Soap and detergents	1.8	0.1	0.2	6.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	9.2	14.4	19.3	33.7
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	6.7	0.1	0.1	60.8	0.6	1.1	0.2	67.7	26.4	48.8	75.2
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	3.6	0.8	—	25.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	29.8	24.3	35.7	60.0

TABLE 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading	Industry	Capital expenditure (a)								Stocks and work in progress at end of year		
			Land and existing buildings		Plant and machinery		Vehicles					
		New building work £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Total Net (b) £ million	Materials stores and fuel £ million	Work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	Total £ million
278	Fertilisers	0.8	0.1	0.4	13.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	13.7	10.6	17.5	28.1
279(1)	Polishes	1.3	—	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.8	3.5	3.6	7.1
279(2)	Formulated adhesives, gelatine etc.	1.1	—	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	4.9	6.5	11.4
279(3)	Explosives, fireworks and matches	0.7	0.3	—	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	5.1	6.0	9.9	15.8
279(4)	Formulated pesticides and disinfectants	0.6	—	—	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.1	4.7	8.5	13.1
279(5)	Printing ink	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	—	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.6	2.6	5.2
279(6)	Surgical bandages etc.	0.2	—	—	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.2	4.9	6.4	11.4
279(7)	Photographic chemical materials	2.0	0.5	—	5.5	—	0.4	0.2	8.2	11.7	10.4	22.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	47.3	8.7	6.4	327.0	4.5	12.8	4.5	380.2	269.8	390.2	660.0
311	Iron and steel (general)	13.2	2.0	1.6	95.0	1.7	3.9	0.8	109.9	205.4	176.5	381.9
312	Steel tubes	1.8	0.3	0.1	15.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	17.2	40.1	42.3	82.4
313	Iron castings	2.6	1.0	0.9	15.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	18.5	26.1	32.3	58.4
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	6.6	0.5	0.1	24.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	32.0	24.3	41.6	65.9
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2.0	0.3	0.1	8.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	11.4	35.0	64.7	99.7
323	Other base non-ferrous metals	1.9	0.2	0.3	11.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	13.9	47.7	67.2	114.9
Order VI	Metal manufacture	28.1	4.3	3.1	170.6	3.6	8.7	2.1	202.9	378.6	424.6	803.2
331	Agricultural machinery (other than tractors)	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.0	12.7	26.1	38.8
332	Metal-working machine tools	2.7	1.3	4.6	10.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	9.2	44.3	103.6	148.0
333	Pumps, valves and compressors	2.1	0.4	2.2	12.4	0.8	1.6	0.5	12.9	49.1	86.4	135.6
334	Industrial engines	1.2	—	—	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.9	23.1	42.2	65.3
335	Textile machinery and accessories	0.8	0.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	5.4	20.9	45.8	66.7
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	3.7	0.3	0.3	8.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	12.7	48.5	73.1	121.6
337	Mechanical handling equipment	1.5	0.5	0.5	5.1	0.3	1.5	0.6	7.4	40.9	75.2	116.2
338	Office machinery	1.8	0.3 (b)		4.7	0.1	0.3	—	7.0	22.1	43.8	65.9
339(1)	Mining machinery	0.4	—	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	13.0	23.8	36.8
339(2)	Printing and bookbinding machinery	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.7	6.1	29.5	35.6
339(3)	Refrigerating machinery	0.7	—	—	0.9	—	0.4	0.1	1.8	6.3	4.3	10.6
339(4)	Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	2.3	1.0	5.1	3.5	0.1	1.4	0.5	2.5	18.5	20.4	38.9
339(7)	Food and drink processing machinery	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	11.2	19.8	31.0
339(5) (6) (8) (9)	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	5.2	1.1	0.5	14.5	0.8	2.2	0.8	20.8	49.9	134.9	184.8
341	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.8	0.7	1.0	13.1	2.3	3.5	1.3	16.5	61.4	489.5	550.9
342	Ordnance and small arms	1.0	–0.1 (b)		5.2	0.2	0.1	—	6.1	12.7	24.0	36.7

TABLE 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading	Industry	Capital expenditure(a)								Stocks and work in progress at end of year		
			Land and existing buildings		Plant and machinery		Vehicles					
		New building work £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Total Net (b) £ million	Materials stores and fuel £ million	Work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	Total £ million
349	General mechanical engineering	7.8	1.6	0.9	28.9	1.5	3.1	1.0	38.0	69.5	141.2	210.7
Order VII	Mechanical engineering	36.7	8.4	16.3	123.4	9.0	19.6	6.6	156.4	510.2	1,383.6	1,894.1
351	Photographic and document copying equipment	0.3	—	—	1.7	—	0.2	0.1	2.2	8.9	20.1	29.1
352	Watches and clocks	0.5	0.2	—	3.4	0.1	—	—	4.1	2.2	4.0	6.1
353	Surgical instruments and appliances	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.7	—	0.4	0.2	3.3	9.1	13.0	22.0
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2.3	2.0	2.6	12.4	1.2	1.5	0.7	13.6	60.3	98.0	158.3
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	3.4	2.5	2.7	20.2	1.3	2.1	1.0	23.2	80.5	135.1	215.5
361	Electrical machinery	2.4	0.5	1.2	12.3	2.1	1.5	0.5	12.8	59.8	222.0	281.8
362	Insulated wires and cables	1.6	0.2	0.4	9.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	10.5	19.1	58.0	77.0
363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	0.4	–0.2 (b)		4.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	5.3	43.2	62.7	105.9
364	Radio and electronic components	7.9	0.9	—	21.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	28.5	43.1	51.9	95.0
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	2.4	0.2	0.6	4.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	6.4	18.3	36.8	55.0
366	Electronic computers	3.3	0.1	0.3	7.0	0.1	0.2	—	10.3	21.2	49.3	70.6
367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	0.7	–0.1 (b)		7.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	7.9	38.6	128.5	167.1
368	Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	4.3	0.1	1.3	6.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	9.6	30.6	39.9	70.6
369	Miscellaneous electrical goods	4.6	0.3	0.5	17.5	0.6	1.7	0.5	22.6	43.2	58.2	101.4
Order IX	Electrical engineering	27.6	2.4	4.7	90.0	6.1	8.0	3.2	113.9	317.1	707.3	1,024.4
Order X 370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	12.7	0.6	0.2	16.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	29.2	19.8	365.7	385.5
380	Wheeled and half track tractors (other than works tractors)	1.9	–0.3 (b)		7.9	—	0.2	—	9.6	11.2	26.2	37.3
381	Motor vehicle manufacturing	25.1	2.2	3.9	121.2	2.8	5.7	2.2	145.4	246.0	451.0	697.0
382	Motor cycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	0.3	–0.1 (b)		1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	5.7	9.6	15.3
383	Manufacturing and repairing aerospace equipment	6.2	0.6	0.1	30.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	35.8	64.4	448.5	512.9
384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.0	23.9	6.5	30.3
385	Railway carriages, wagons and trams	0.4	—	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	—	1.8	26.7	7.5	34.2
Order XI	Vehicles	34.2	2.9	5.0	163.6	5.3	7.8	2.7	195.5	377.9	949.3	1,327.0
390	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.2	1.6	0.3	10.5	0.7	1.4	0.6	14.1	19.3	44.1	63.4
391	Hand tools and implements	0.1	0.1	—	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	6.3	10.4	16.7
392	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	0.1	0.2	—	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.7	4.6	8.2	12.8
393	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc.	1.1	0.4	0.3	6.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	7.4	14.7	28.6	43.2
394	Wire and wire manufactures	2.3	0.3	0.2	6.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	9.0	22.2	20.7	42.9
395	Cans and metal boxes	1.8	0.2	—	9.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	11.0	17.3	11.6	28.9
396	Jewellery and precious metals	0.9	0.1	—	2.7	—	0.4	0.1	4.0	17.0	30.8	47.8

TABLE 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading	Industry	Capital expenditure (a)								Stocks and work in progress at end of year		
			Land and existing buildings		Plant and machinery		Vehicles					
		New building work £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Total Net (b) £ million	Materials stores and fuel £ million	Work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	Total £ million
399(1)	Metal furniture	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.5	5.6	8.0	13.6
399(5)	Drop forgings etc.	0.6	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.3	13.8	11.3	25.1
399(6) (7)	Metal hollow-ware	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.6	10.8	5.0	15.8
399(2) to (4) and (8) to (12)	Miscellaneous metal manufactures	7.0	3.7	2.2	29.5	1.5	6.5	2.5	40.5	83.8	115.7	199.5
Order XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	18.2	7.2	4.1	76.3	3.5	12.2	4.4	101.7	215.4	294.4	509.7
411	Production of man-made fibres	4.3	—	—	32.9	0.4	0.2	—	36.9	23.8	39.2	63.0
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1.7	0.3	0.1	15.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	16.1	24.4	42.7	67.1
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1.0	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	7.1	18.9	54.9	73.9
414	Woollen and worsted	1.9	0.4	0.9	10.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	10.8	56.7	86.4	143.1
415	Jute	0.2	—	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	—	1.1	5.5	5.5	11.0
416	Rope, twine and net	0.1	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	3.7	5.9
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	3.3	1.2	0.9	20.3	2.2	1.5	0.5	22.7	26.1	79.2	105.3
418	Lace	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	0.8	1.7	3.8	5.5
419	Carpets	2.7	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	9.9	13.4	37.8	51.2
421	Narrow fabrics	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	5.2	5.2	10.4
422(1)	Made-up household textiles	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	4.9	11.4	16.2
422(2)	Canvas goods and sacks etc.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	0.5	0.2	0.7	5.1	3.5	8.6
423	Textile finishing	1.9	0.2	0.1	9.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	11.4	9.1	12.1	21.2
429(1)	Asbestos	0.8	0.1	0.3	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.3	7.4	16.8	24.2
429(2)	Miscellaneous textiles	0.5	0.1	—	1.5	—	0.2	0.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	4.1
Order XIII	Textiles	19.5	3.5	3.5	110.9	7.2	8.3	3.0	128.0	206.4	404.3	610.7
431	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.4	12.8	17.9	30.7
432	Leather goods	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	—	0.4	0.2	0.9	5.3	4.7	10.0
433	Fur	—	0.3	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.7	2.8	4.4	7.2
Order XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	0.7	1.2	1.0	3.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	5.0	20.9	27.0	47.9
441	Weatherproof outerwear	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.8	6.8	11.7
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1.0	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.1	1.1	0.5	3.7	20.8	26.7	47.5
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	8.8	11.8	20.6
444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc.	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.0	10.9	14.2	25.1
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	1.1	1.1	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	5.4	18.2	21.2	39.4
446	Hats, caps and millinery	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	1.9	1.2	3.0

TABLE 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS 1970

All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

Standard Industrial Classification Orders or Minimum list heading	Industry	Capital expenditure (a)								Stocks and work in progess at end of year		
			Land and existing buildings		Plant and machinery		Vehicles					
		New building work £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Total Net (b) £ million	Materials stores and fuel £ million	Work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	Total £ million
449(1)(3) & (4)	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	7.3	12.7	20.0
449(2)	Gloves	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.4	1.6	2.2	3.8
450	Footwear	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.2	16.3	30.8	47.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	4.4	2.2	1.4	13.0	0.7	5.5	2.2	20.7	90.6	127.6	218.2
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1.9	0.3	0.3	8.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	11.1	11.9	18.1	30.0
462	Pottery	2.2	0.1	—	3.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	5.8	5.4	15.4	20.9
463	Glass	5.4	0.7	0.3	20.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	26.6	16.7	25.9	42.6
464	Cement	4.6	0.3	0.7	14.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	18.6	15.6	5.6	21.2
469(1)	Abrasives	0.4	—	0.1	1.5	—	0.5	0.1	2.2	5.0	7.2	12.2
469(2)	Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products	5.6	3.4	5.4	24.4	3.1	4.5	2.1	27.4	32.8	46.2	79.0
Order XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	20.1	4.8	6.8	72.5	3.8	8.0	3.1	91.7	87.4	118.4	205.9
471	Timber	4.5	1.4	2.4	6.2	0.7	4.0	1.3	11.7	63.1	68.0	131.9
472	Furniture and upholstery	2.7	1.1	1.4	5.4	0.7	2.3	0.9	8.6	22.5	25.9	48.4
473	Bedding and soft furnishings	0.3	0.5	—	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.1	6.8	4.7	11.6
474	Shop and office fittings	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	2.5	5.9	20.8	26.7
475	Wooden containers and baskets	0.6	0.4	—	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.1	7.3	1.7	9.0
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.2	8.8	5.1	13.9
Order XVII	Timber, furniture etc.	9.4	4.1	4.7	16.2	2.0	9.7	3.4	29.2	114.4	127.0	241.5
481	Paper and board	5.7	0.7	0.5	27.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	33.6	56.6	35.5	92.1
482(1)	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	2.1	1.6	1.1	11.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	13.7	26.8	22.6	49.4
482(2)	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	0.9	0.1	0.9	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	4.3	13.7	7.9	21.6
483	Manufactured stationery	2.6	0.3	0.1	7.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	11.3	12.6	17.1	29.7
484(1)	Wallcovering	0.2	—	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	1.3	2.3	5.0	7.3
484(2)	Other manufactures of paper and board	3.8	0.4	—	12.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	16.3	13.4	9.7	23.1
485/486	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.3	3.0	3.0	15.2	4.5	3.4	1.2	18.2	16.9	12.1	29.0
489	General printing, publishing etc.	6.7	3.3	5.2	24.7	2.1	5.7	2.1	30.9	36.2	109.1	145.3
Order XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	27.3	9.4	10.9	104.2	8.9	13.8	5.1	129.6	178.5	219.0	397.5
491	Manufactures of rubber	5.8	1.3	0.5	28.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	35.0	35.2	75.1	110.3
492	Linoleum, plastics floor covering, leathercloth etc.	0.6	—	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.4	6.3	11.2	17.5
493	Brushes and brooms	0.2	0.1	—	0.9	—	0.4	0.1	1.4	5.2	5.5	10.7
494(1) (2)	Toys, games and children's carriages	0.9	0.1	—	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.3	6.3	12.4	18.7
494(3)	Sports equipment	0.3	—	—	0.7	—	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.4	7.8	10.3

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All United Kingdom establishments classified to mining, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water

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			Land and existing buildings		Plant and machinery		Vehicles					
		New building work £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Acquisitions £ million	Disposals £ million	Total Net (b) £ million	Materials stores and fuel £ million	Work in progress and goods on hand for sale £ million	Total £ million
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	0.9	—	—	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.3	7.1	5.1	12.3
496	Plastics products	5.0	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.4	2.4	0.8	31.5	28.8	40.7	69.4
499(1)	Musical instruments	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	1.6	3.0	4.6
499(2)	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	—	0.4	0.2	1.8	5.3	5.6	10.9
Order XIX	Other manufacturing industries	14.3	3.0	1.0	64.9	2.9	6.3	2.3	82.1	98.2	166.4	264.7
Orders II and XXI	Non-Manufacturing Industries	168.9	11.2	9.1	810.7	12.2	15.7	2.7	982.7	289.1	66.9	356.1
101	Coal mining	8.3	0.1	0.9	49.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	55.8	59.9	14.0	73.9
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	0.6	0.2	0.3	10.1	0.7	1.9	0.3	11.6	3.3	4.4	7.7
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	4.3	2.2	0.3	14.2	0.5	1.5	0.3	21.1	5.2	4.3	9.6
104	Petroleum and natural gas	1.2	—	—	38.7	0.1	—	—	39.8	3.1	—	3.1
109(1) (2)	Metalliferous mining and quarrying	0.9	—	—	2.4	0.1	—	—	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.5
109(3) (4)	Salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.7	—	0.7	—	4.2	1.6	0.3	1.9
Order II	Mining and quarrying	15.9	2.8	1.6	117.1	2.3	4.3	0.7	135.7	73.4	23.1	96.6
601	Gas	7.4	4.5	2.7	272.2	5.5	3.3	1.1	278.1	72.1	16.0	88.1
602	Electricity	72.7	2.7	2.9	410.3	4.3	6.4	0.7	484.2	143.6	27.8	171.4
603	Water supply	72.9	1.2	1.9	11.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	84.7	—	—	—
Order XXI	Gas, electricity and water	153.0	8.4	7.5	693.6	9.9	11.4	2.0	847.0	215.7	43.8	259.5

(a) Including capital expenditure at establishments not yet in production.
(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

United Kingdom trade in November

Summary

General assessment. In November the surplus on visible trade was £5 million, seasonally adjusted. Both exports and imports were lower than in recent months partly reflecting reduced trade with the United States because of the dock strike in that country. Exports showed a greater fall than imports. In the three months September to November the surplus has averaged £34 million a month and with net invisible earnings estimated to have been running at rather over £50 million a month the current account has continued in substantial surplus.

Exports. The value of exports in November was £716 million* on a balance of payments basis, seasonally adjusted; a lower figure than in recent months due, in part, to a further fall in exports to the United States. In the three months September to November exports averaged £761 million a month, slightly below the monthly average of £767 million in the preceding three months. This reduction reflects the high exports to the US in the earlier period in anticipation of the East Coast dock strike and the fall after the strike began. The import surcharge may also have begun to have effect on exports to the US.

Imports. In November imports, at £711 million on a balance of payments basis, seasonally adjusted, were somewhat lower than in recent months largely because of a decline in imports from the US

(continued on next page)

* In arriving at the export total of £716 million for November, a deduction of £10 million has been made as a provisional net allowance for factors affecting recording (because of a more prompt submission of documents under the new system for recording exports—see Table 2 and Note 1(e)). In September and October the net allowance was provisionally assessed at nil; and from January 1970 to August 1971 an addition of 2 per cent of the value of exports was made.

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1969	588	600	−12
1970	657	656 r	+ 1 r
1969 1st quarter	547	590	−42
2nd quarter	582	598	−16
3rd quarter	610	598	+12
4th quarter	615	615	− 0
1970 1st quarter	644 r	623	+22 r
2nd quarter	653 r	666	−14 r
3rd quarter	623	648 r	−25 r
4th quarter	709	690 r	+19 r
1971 1st quarter	664	687	−23
2nd quarter	757	721 r	+36 r
3rd quarter	772 r	713 r	+59 r
June	778	736 r	+42 r
July	757 r	709 r	+48 r
August	766 r	693 r	+73 r
September	793 r	737 r	+56 r
October p	774 r	732 r	+42 r
November p	716	711	+ 5
June-August	767	713	+54
September-November p	761	727	+34

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
†† Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 2).
‡‡ Includes payments for US military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 3).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages ||

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1970 December	729	683	+47
1971 January	677	670	+ 7
February	656	664	− 8
March	664	687	−23
April	708	719	−11
May	749	726	+23
June	757	721	+36
July	756	715	+41
August	767	713	+54
September	772	713	+59
October	778	721	+57
November	761	727	+34

|| Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d)).

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob) §§	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1969	612	−27	+ 4	588
1970	672	−28	+13	657
1969 1st quarter	562	−26	+12	547
2nd quarter	600	−30	+12	582
3rd quarter	640	−24	− 6	610
4th quarter	645	−27	− 3	615
1970 1st quarter	657 r	−26	+13	644 r
2nd quarter	668 r	−29	+13	653 r
3rd quarter	636 r	−26	+13	623
4th quarter	725 r	−31	+15	709
1971 1st quarter	679	−29	+14	664
2nd quarter	775	−34	+15	757
3rd quarter	796	−34 r	+10	772 r
June	796	−34	+16	778
July	776	−34 r	+15	757 r
August	782	−31 r	+16	766 r
September	831	−38 r	—	793 r
October p	808 r	−34	—	774 r
November p	761	−35	−10	716
June-August	785 r	−33	+16	767
September-November p	800	−36	− 3	761

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
† See Note 1 (e).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif) §§	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: US military aircraft Arrivals	US military aircraft Payments	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1969	693	−16	+ 5	−68	−14	600
1970	753 r	− 2	+ 1	−77 r	−19	656 r
1969 1st quarter	674	−17	+11	−68	−10	590
2nd quarter	699	−22	+ 5	−68	−16	598
3rd quarter	695	−16	+ 1	−68	−14	598
4th quarter	703	− 8	+ 3	−68	−15	615
1970 1st quarter	715 r	− 2	+ 0	−71 r	−19	623
2nd quarter	762	− 3	+ 0	−76 r	−16	666
3rd quarter	740 r	− 1	+ 2	−78 r	−16	648 r
4th quarter	796 r	− 2	+ 1	−83 r	−23	690 r
1971 1st quarter	794	− 1	+ 2	−87	−20	687
2nd quarter	818	− 1	—	−87 r	−10	721 r
3rd quarter	816 r	− 1	—	−84 r	−18 r	713 r
June	831	− 1	—	−88 r	− 6	736 r
July	807 r	− 0	—	−82	−15 r	709 r
August	795 r	− 1	—	−85 r	−16 r	693 r
September	844 r	− 1	—	−84 r	−21 r	737 r
October p	841 r	− 2	—	−84	−24	732 r
November p	825	—	—	−82	−32	711
June-Aug.	811	− 1	—	−85	−12	713
Sept.-Nov. p	837	− 1	—	−83	−26	727

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

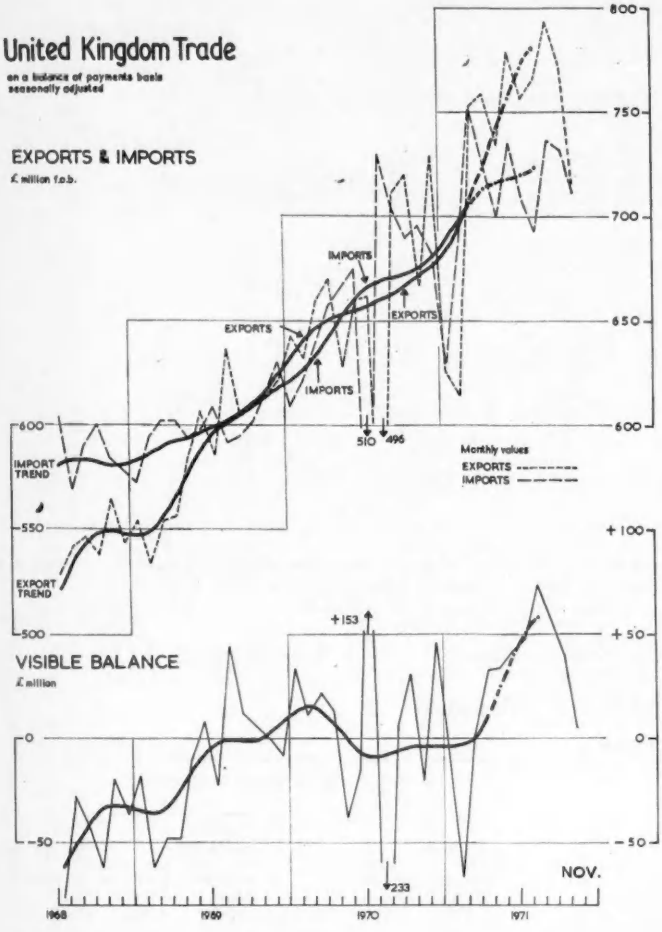
UK TRADE IN NOVEMBER
continued

as a result of the East Coast dock strike. In the three months September to November imports averaged £727 million a month, 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months period.

Exports

General comment. The fall between October and November included reductions in exports to most areas, some of which may have reflected irregular month-to-month movements. Exports to the United States, however, which had fallen in October following the start of the dock strike, fell further in November to £66 million, about a third below their average level in the third quarter (when exports were swollen by shipments in anticipation of the strike).

Market pattern§. In the three months September to November exports to North America, which included higher exports to Canada (some perhaps diverted from United States ports), averaged £120 million a month seasonally adjusted, a fall of 6 per cent compared with the average of the three months June to August. For exports to other markets, however, the corresponding monthly averages increased by about 3½ per cent. This represents an increase at an



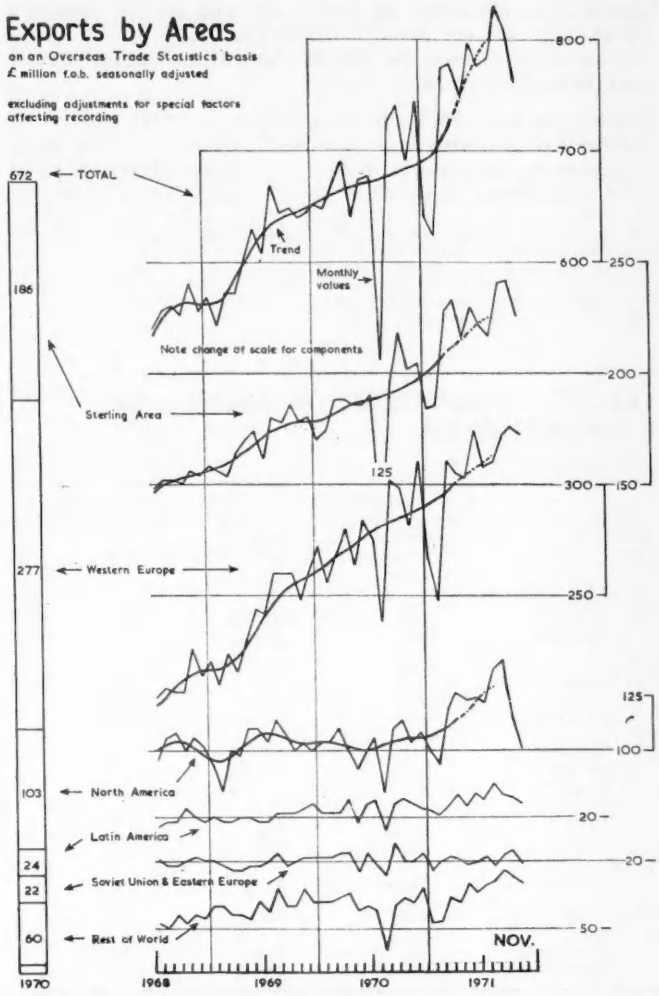


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ‡	Imports cif	
			Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.
1969	2nd quarter	618.8	706.0	684.1
	3rd quarter	611.3	676.7	661.2
	4th quarter	660.8	701.7	694.1
1970	1st quarter	649.5	715.4	713.5
	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0	781.8
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3	718.8
	4th quarter	741.0 r	792.5 r	790.4 r
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3	809.9
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3	828.4
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0	789.3
	September	785.3	830.8	830.0
	October	783.6 r	836.5 r	834.9 r
	November p	829.2	853.6	853.6

‡ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS§
Overseas trade statistics basis §

Seasonally adjusted values** £ million fob per month

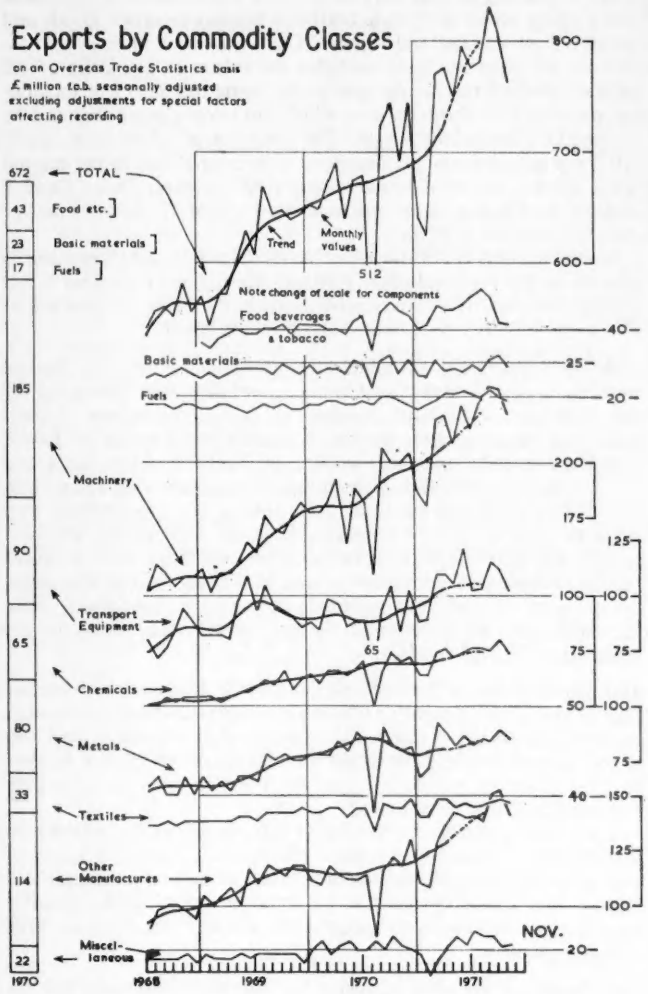
		Total	Sterling Area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
				Total	EEC	EFTA				
1970		672	186	277	147	107	103	24	22	60
	4th quarter	725	208	296	156	115	108	26	22	65
1971	1st quarter	679	199	276	145	108	105	23	20	56
	2nd quarter	775	227	311	165	118	124	30	20	66
	3rd quarter	796	225	312	167	114	133	31	21	72
	September	831	241	322	171	117	141	30	23	76
	October	808	242	326	170	125	117	29	25	73
	November p	761	226	323	174	119	101	26	19	70
	June-Aug.	785	223	314	167	116	128	31	20	69
	Sept.-Nov. p	800	236	324	171	120	120	28	22	73

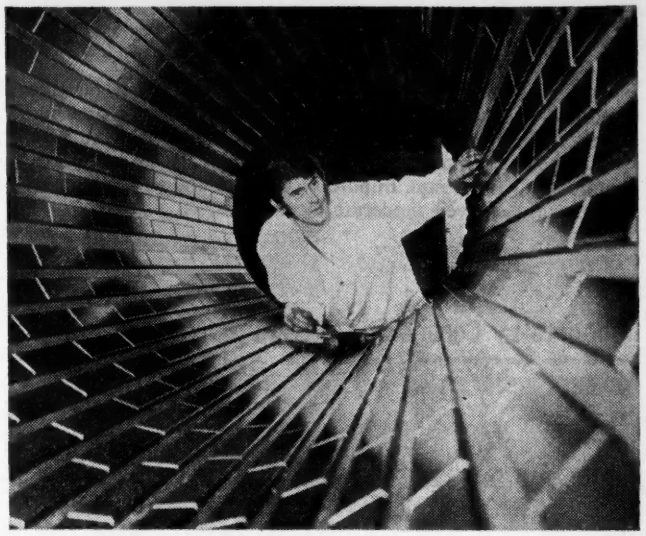
§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

annual rate of some 14 per cent (about half in volume) which, though less than the very rapid rate of increase of exports to these markets earlier this year, is still considerable.

Commodity pattern§. Between the three monthly periods June to August and September to November most commodity classes showed increases; there was, however, a sharp reduction in exports of the group food, beverages and tobacco reflecting the fall in whisky exports to the United States.

§ See Note 1(b).





One of six segmental cutless bearings, worth a total of £82,000, being built by a BTR Leyland Industries operative before shipment to Russia on December 16 for use on the world's largest icebreaker. Made at the Engineering Products Division of BTRL's Polymer Fabrications Group, at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, the bearings are the largest the company has ever made. The export order—the first of its kind to be received direct from Russia—was signed with V/O Sudoimport in Moscow last March.

Imports

General comment. Imports in November fell back from their recent level to £711 million on a balance of payments basis, a fall largely due to the effect of the dock strike in the United States. The underlying trend of imports is still slightly upwards. In the three months September to November, imports averaged £727 million a month, 2 per cent more than the average in the previous three months; both the price and the volume of imports have increased a little.

Commodity pattern§. A comparison of the two latest three-monthly periods shows imports of finished manufactures to have increased by 16 per cent, due partly to higher arrivals of ships and aircraft, and also reflecting increases in imports of consumer goods and machinery Imports of industrial materials were higher by 5 per cent, while the values of imported fuel and food, beverages and tobacco fell back from their high levels earlier.

Sources of imports§. Between the three months June to August and September to November, imports from both the sterling area and

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

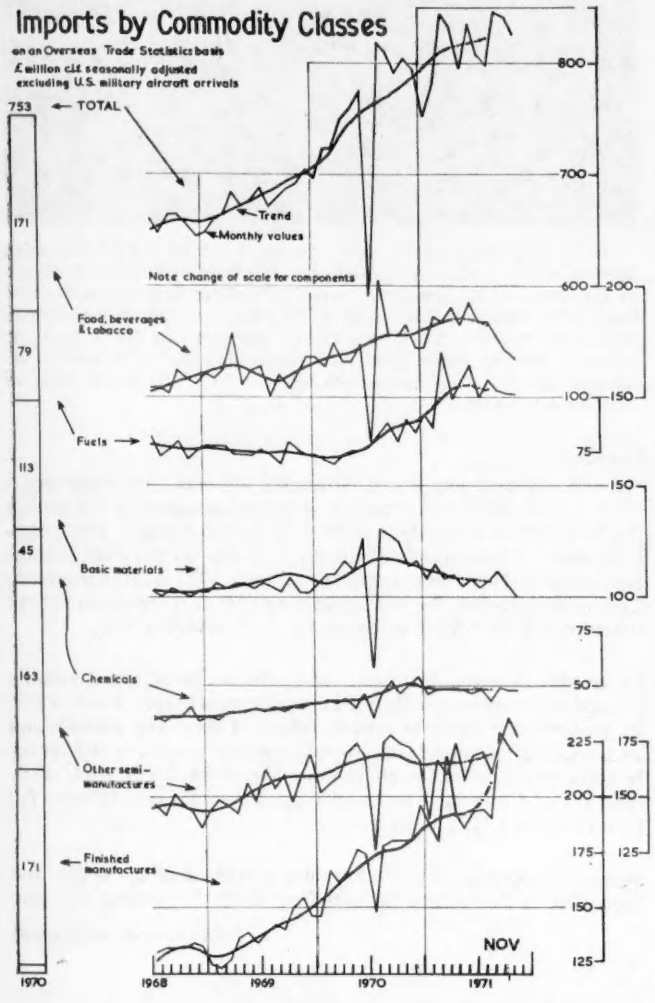
Seasonally adjusted values** £ million fob per month

						Manufactures									
							Machinery and transport equipment								
		Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equip-ment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manu-factures	Textiles	Other manu-factures	Miscel-laneous
1970		672	43	23	17	567	275	185	70	20	65	80	33	114	22
	4th quarter	725	48	25	18	608	296	201	77	21	72	82	35	123	23
1971	1st quarter	679	44	21	16	584	290	195	75	21	67	78	32	115	15
	2nd quarter	775	50	22	21	660	328	218	87	25	74	85	36	140	24
	3rd quarter	796	56	24	21	666	333	224	81	25	75	83	35	143	27
	September	831	55	26	23	699	355	234	85	30	75	84	37	150	26
	October	808	43	28	20	698	344	233	86	22	80	89	38	152	21
	November p	761	42	23	19	653	323	222	77	23	74	85	37	141	22
	June-Aug.	785	54	22	21	663	331	222	84	24	75	84	35	140	25
	Sept.-Nov. p	800	47	25	20	683	341	230	83	25	76	86	37	147	23

§ See Note 1(b). p Provisional estimates.
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

UK TRADE IN NOVEMBER
continued

North America fell (by 4½ and 6 per cent respectively). The value of imports from Western Europe, however, was 10½ per cent higher, largely reflecting the increase in imports of finished manufactures; within the area imports from both EEC and EFTA countries increased at a similar rate. Imports from other and smaller sources of imports also showed moderate increases.



Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1971* (Table 7 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satis-

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1970	753	751	171	79	322	113	45	163	173	171	9
4th quarter	796	794	177	85	340	119	50	171	186	185	10
1971 1st quarter	794	792	181	100	312	110	48	154	197	195	7
2nd quarter	818	817	188	106	319	107	47	165	191	190	11
3rd quarter	816	815	181	104	320	107	47	166	205	205	10
September	844	843	177	103	333	111	49	174	230	229	9
October	841	840	171	102	338	105	48	185	224	222	10
November p	825	825	167	101	326	100	48	177	218	218	15
June-Aug.	811	810	187	108	318	107	45	166	193	193	10
Sept.-Nov. p	837	836	172	102	332	105	48	179	224	223	12

§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS Overseas trade statistics basis §

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling area	Western Europe	North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
					Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.			
1970	753	751	205	285	155	153	27	30	51
4th quarter	796	794	211	307	156	154	26	35	58
1971 1st quarter	794	792	206	314	159	158	24	31	63
2nd quarter	818	817	232	315	149	148	25	29	69
3rd quarter	816	815	237	323	139	138	26	27	67
September	844	843	232	348	144	143	26	32	69
October	841	840	224	342	141	139	31	29	74
November p	825	825	227	354	114	114	33	29	68
June-August	811	810	238	315	141	140	26	27	68
September-November p	837	836	228	348	133	132	30	30	71

§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

factory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new scheme for the statistical documentation of exports devised to ensure full recording applied to all goods shipped on or after October 25, 1971. (For details of the new scheme see *Trade and Industry* of August 19, 1971). As the greater part of exports recorded in November will have been documented under the new scheme it has been provisionally assumed that recording in November was virtually complete and consequently that no addition for under-recording is needed. This provisional assumption will be reviewed when checks of documents against manifests in respect of sailings are completed.

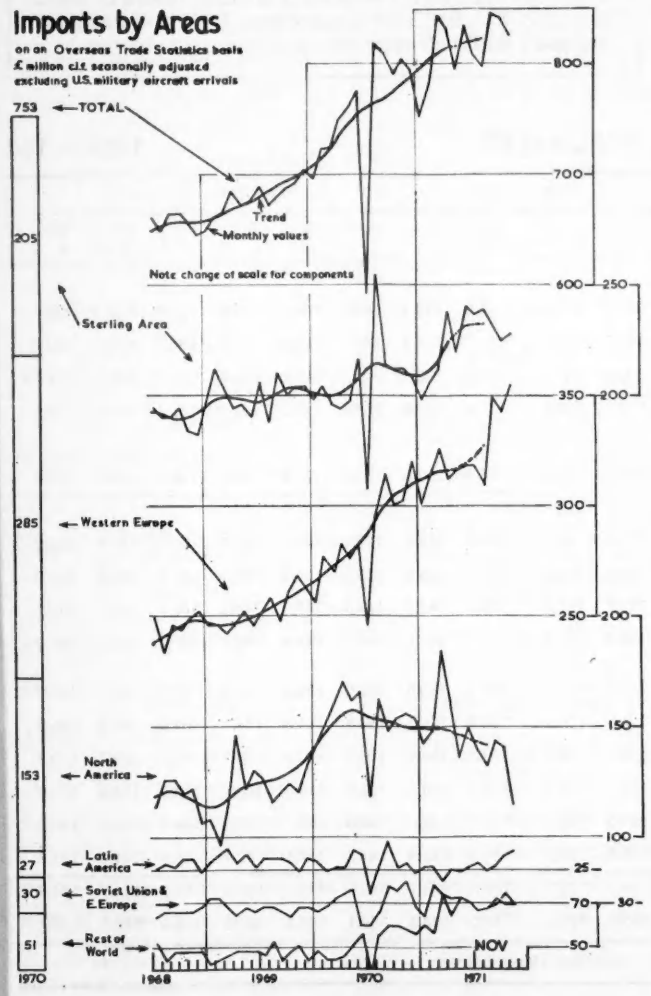
Information on the receipt of documents suggests that in November they came in more quickly than in previous months. This speeding-up in the flow of documents was additional to the speeding-up which had occurred in September and October. A decrease in the time taken by exporters to return their statistical declarations was not unexpected as the new scheme aims not only at full recording but also more prompt returns. It is probable that, as exporters adapt their routine to the new requirements, some further speeding-up may yet occur.

The speeding-up in the flow of documents represents neither an increase in the shipment of exports in a month nor a reduction in the proportion of documents not submitted, but rather a bringing forward of documents which would otherwise have been submitted in a later month. It is therefore necessary to make some deduction from the seasonally adjusted figures on the trade statistics basis for this speeding-up and the deduction has been provisionally estimated at about £10 million. The estimate is inevitably subject to some uncertainty and will be reviewed later.

The adjustments to the figures for earlier months for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

2 Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on December 29† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 124 to 143 in the *Monthly Digest* for January 1972‡, due to be published in the second week of February.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (Annual subscription £25.05).
‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 60p (annual subscription £7.75).



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Output prices rose slightly in November

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products continued to rise slowly in November. The increase of about ¼ per cent in the month was much the same as that in other months since July. In the past six months, the increase in the index has been 2 per cent (most taking place between May and July) compared with 4½ per cent in the previous six months. Whereas the July index was 8½ per cent higher than in July 1970, the November index was 6½ per cent higher than in November 1970.

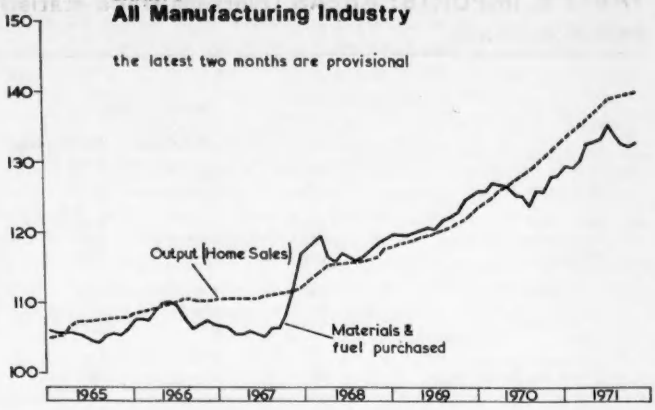
The provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose a little in November, owing to higher prices for food materials, probably mainly the result of seasonal factors. The index figure for November was much the same as six months earlier, but there had been an increase of 4 per cent during the previous six months.

Materials and fuel purchased by selected broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The provisional index for the food manufacturing industries rose 1 per cent in November. However this increase was probably mainly seasonal, and compared with 12 months earlier the index has risen comparatively little, by 1 per cent.

Index numbers for non-food sectors generally fell slightly or were unchanged in November. During the four months since July, index numbers for all broad sectors of manufacturing, and for construction materials, have either fallen or risen significantly less than during the previous four months. This generally reflects the combined effects of reductions in prices of many imported materials and a slower rate of increase in prices of domestically produced materials.

CHART 1
All Manufacturing Industry



Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of February 24, 1971.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering) and 3411 for all other information.

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1970		1971			1970	1971							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	124.9	127.3	129.7	133.1	133.9	128.0	132.9	133.0	133.5	135.3	133.8	132.5	132.3	132.7
	Basic materials	124.9	126.8	129.0	131.5	132.3	127.3	131.3	131.2	131.9	134.0	132.2	130.7	130.5	130.9
	†Fuel	124.8	129.9	133.8	143.0	143.4	132.3	142.3	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing industries	127.0	127.8	131.2	137.3	137.9	128.4	137.2	137.3	137.4	138.9	137.9	136.8	136.3	136.1
	Basic materials other than fuel	127.5	127.3	130.7	136.0	136.6	127.5	136.1	135.9	136.0	137.9	136.7	135.2	134.6	134.4
	Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	121.6	126.5	127.4	126.0	128.0	127.1	125.3	125.4	127.1	129.7	127.9	126.4	127.1	128.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	123.7	127.8	131.3	134.1	136.0	128.6	133.1	133.9	135.3	136.4	136.0	135.4	135.6	135.3
311 and 312	Steel industries	127.8	131.7	135.4	140.8	140.9	132.1	139.7	141.3	141.4	141.2	140.8	140.7	140.9	140.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	137.2	138.9	140.5	147.2	148.0	139.2	146.2	147.6	147.9	148.3	148.1	147.7	147.5	147.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	150.7	146.0	146.9	153.8	152.0	145.9	155.8	153.5	152.0	153.0	152.3	150.7	149.3	148.6
361	Electrical machinery industry	147.0	146.2	147.4	154.1	154.0	146.3	153.9	154.3	153.9	154.6	154.1	153.5	152.8	152.3
Order XII	Textile industries	104.3	103.8	105.6	108.6	110.2	104.5	107.4	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.6	110.0	109.7	110.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	121.6	122.6	124.0	126.4	128.1	122.7	125.4	126.4	127.5	128.0	128.1	128.3	128.5	128.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	135.6	137.4	139.9	142.8	144.0	137.5	142.1	143.0	143.3	143.7	143.9	144.4	144.6	144.9
481 to 484	Paper industries	135.5	137.3	139.7	141.6	142.0	137.8	141.2	141.8	141.7	142.1	142.1	141.8	141.8	141.8
Order XX	Construction materials	130.4	133.1	136.0	141.5	144.3	133.2	139.3	142.1	143.0	143.9	144.3	144.6	144.7	144.9
Part of	House building materials	132.9	135.5	138.4	143.0	145.9	135.5	141.5	143.5	144.1	145.3	146.0	146.4	146.6	146.7

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2

Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

CHART 3

Food Manufacturing Industries

the latest two months are provisional

Output of selected broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Provisional index numbers for most broad sectors rose a little in November; the increase amounted to nearly ½ per cent in foop manufacturing, the engineering industries, and in the timber and paper industries.

During the four months since July, the index for the steel industries has edged downwards; those for other sectors have continued to rise, but generally at a slower rate—in most sectors markedly slower—than during the preceding four months. Exceptions have been the index numbers for the clothing and footwear and paper industries, which have increased a little faster since July than in the previous four months.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1970		1971			1970	1971							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders II to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	129.7	132.8	135.8	138.7	140.9	132.9	137.7	138.8	139.5	140.5	141.0	141.2	141.5	141.8
	Home sales	128.7	131.4	134.4	137.2	139.2	131.5	136.3	137.3	138.0	139.0	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.0
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	128.0	131.2	134.4	137.7	140.2	131.3	136.7	137.8	138.7	139.7	140.3	140.7	141.0	141.3
	Home sales	125.7	128.4	131.7	135.0	137.2	128.5	134.0	135.0	135.9	136.9	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.3
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home sales	129.4	133.2	136.8	139.4	141.8	133.3	138.1	139.7	140.4	141.7	142.0	141.8	141.4	142.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	116.4	118.3	121.4	122.5	124.4	118.7	122.2	122.1	123.2	124.3	124.7	124.3	124.5	124.5
	Home sales	112.3	113.7	117.4	119.8	121.5	113.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.1	121.7	121.8	122.0	122.0
311 and 312	Steel industries: Total sales	130.2	134.4	134.8	141.5	142.7	135.1	139.9	142.6	142.1	142.2	143.0	143.1	143.0	143.0
	Home sales	129.6	133.8	134.7	142.7	143.8	134.6	140.5	143.7	143.8	143.9	143.8	143.8	143.7	143.7
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries: Total sales	130.1	134.2	137.5	141.2	144.2	134.3	140.0	141.1	142.6	143.5	144.2	144.9	145.4	145.9
	Home sales	129.3	132.0	134.9	138.4	140.5	132.2	137.4	138.4	139.5	140.3	140.5	140.8	141.3	141.8
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	133.5	136.8	139.9	143.3	146.3	136.9	141.9	143.3	144.6	145.8	146.2	146.8	147.4	147.9
Order XI	Electrical engineering: Home sales	127.7	130.2	133.3	134.7	136.0	130.3	134.6	134.4	135.0	135.8	135.9	136.2	136.5	136.8
Order XIII	Textile industries: Total sales	117.9	118.8	120.3	122.3	123.5	118.9	121.6	122.7	122.6	123.7	123.3	123.7	123.9	123.9
	Home sales	117.1	117.8	119.1	120.8	122.4	117.9	120.1	120.8	121.6	122.3	122.4	122.6	122.8	122.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	115.7	118.8	120.6	121.6	123.4	118.9	121.2	121.7	121.8	122.6	123.7	124.5	124.8	125.1
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	132.0	134.5	140.2	142.0	145.0	134.4	141.6	142.1	142.4	144.4	144.9	145.5	146.3	146.9
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	132.6	135.4	137.8	139.2	140.4	135.5	139.2	139.2	139.4	140.0	140.5	140.7	141.1	141.6
Order XX	New construction‡	133	135	138	142	142				142			142		

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a) COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1970 Nov.	1971 May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
101	Coal	145.7	152.2	155.6	160.0	160.0
102/2	Slates	130.1	150.5	150.5	150.5	150.5
109/3	Salt	104.6	107.8	114.2	117.4	117.4
211	Flour	124.6	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1
216	Sugar refined	95.3	105.9	107.8	112.6	112.6
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	139.3	144.3	149.0	148.9	148.8
231	Beer	148.9	153.2	154.4	153.8	153.8
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	140.0	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	149.3	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
262	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	121.4	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
263	Lubricating oil and grease	115.0	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4
271	General chemicals	108.7	114.8	115.6	115.7	115.6
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	108.3	115.3	119.0	118.8	118.6
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	97.8	100.5	103.4	103.4	103.4
273	Toilet preparations	135.8	139.9	145.6	145.7	145.4
274	Paint	117.3	125.5	126.1	126.1	126.1
275	Soap	134.7	140.1	145.7	146.0	146.2
275	Soapless detergents	113.0	117.6 r	118.6	118.6	118.7
276 1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	101.1	103.8	103.8	104.5	104.5
279 7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	125.0	127.7	131.1	131.1	131.1
311/2	Steel sheets	128.1	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4
311/2	Tinplate	134.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2
311/2	Other finished steels	134.7	144.0	144.0	143.9	143.9
312	Steel tubes	146.7	158.0	158.4	158.4	158.4
312/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	134.3	144.5	148.4	148.4	149.8
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
	Castings	153.0	162.9	160.8	160.8	160.8
	Forgings	133.4	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	219.0	212.0	193.9	189.9	187.0
331	Agricultural machinery	130.8	137.0	141.7	142.5	142.5
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	134.2	140.7	145.2	145.7	145.9
337/2	Cranes	130.1	132.4	135.5	135.7	135.7
339/6	Portable power tools	123.2	127.3	131.3	131.3	131.7
353/1	Dental goods	140.5	142.1	145.6	145.1	144.9
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	106.5	111.6	114.2	114.2	115.1
368	Domestic electrical appliances	112.5	118.4	119.0	119.3	119.9
391	Tools and implements	144.7	150.9	151.2	151.2	151.2
392	Cutlery, spoons and forks	133.7	142.0	143.6	144.5	144.4
	Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	137.5	147.4	149.1	151.2	151.2
	Spoons and forks	159.7	169.0	170.3	170.9	170.6
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	166.7	178.3	182.5	182.6	182.6
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	134.7	143.1	147.7	147.7	147.7
411	Man-made fibres	90.9	92.8 r	92.7	92.5	92.6
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	112.0	117.3	118.0	118.2	118.5
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	147.5	154.4	159.6	160.4	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	147.9	150.5	155.2	156.1	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	115.6	118.2	121.1	121.1	121.1
413/6	Linen	140.9	143.4	145.4	148.0	148.0

1968 SIC		1970 Nov.	1971 May	Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
414/1	Wool tops	75.4	74.6	72.4	70.6	72.3
414/2	Worsted yarns	98.0	101.6	100.8	99.6	100.3
415/1	Jute yarn	157.9	165.6	175.4	175.4	175.4
415/2	Jute piece-goods	147.0	147.0	161.5	161.5	161.5
416	Rope, twine and net	108.7	112.4	113.5	113.9	114.1
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	100.2	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.3
419	Carpets and rugs	121.1	125.3	126.4	126.6	126.7
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	116.7	121.8	123.6	124.3	124.3
431/1	Leather for footwear	135.7	137.5	138.0	..	..
432/1	Travel goods	126.9	134.7	135.6	136.7	136.7
441-449	Made-up clothing	119.2	121.2	124.4	124.6	124.7
441	Weatherproof outerwear	110.8	112.1	114.0	114.0	114.0
442	Men's and boy's tailored outerwear	122.6	124.4	133.5	133.5	133.5
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	120.3	122.6	123.9	123.9	124.0
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	117.7	118.9	119.1	119.4	119.4
450	Footwear	117.6	122.4	124.4	124.7	125.1
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	128.1	137.6	140.6	140.8	140.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	127.5	135.5	139.3	139.4	139.9
	Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*	145.8	145.8	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Building bricks, common other than fletton, *ex-works*	136.1	149.0	150.2	150.5	152.5
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	145.3	160.7	163.5	164.6	164.6
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.0	132.4	133.5	132.6	134.6
463/1	Other glass products except containers	125.6	134.5	140.3	140.4	140.4
463/2	Glass containers	128.1	132.2	142.5	143.1	143.1
464	Cement, delivered	137.7	155.9	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	128.8	134.4	140.9	140.9	140.9
496/2	Cast stone and cast concrete products	123.2	127.4	131.4	131.4	131.4
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	123.7	129.8	132.8	133.2	133.5
471/2	Building joinery	144.9	153.4	159.9	162.0	162.3
472	Domestic furniture	131.2	137.9	140.6	140.9	141.9
473	Bedding, etc.	134.1	144.5	149.8	149.8	149.8
481	Paper and board	131.5	135.9	136.8	136.8	136.8
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	143.0	146.6	150.3	150.8	151.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	132.6	133.2	134.0	135.7	137.1
	Paper bags	131.3	133.1	133.1	137.5	138.5
483	Manufactured stationery	140.9	147.3	147.7	147.7	148.0
484/1	Wallpaper	150.2	157.9	157.9	157.9	157.9
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	122.8	133.5	136.2	136.2	136.2
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	129.9	138.6	140.6	140.8	141.2
492	Linoleum and felt base	139.9	148.5	153.0	153.0	153.0
493	Brushes and brooms	127.0	131.6	132.4	132.4	132.4
494/1	Toys and games	128.6	140.2 r	144.1	144.4	144.4
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	127.9	139.2	142.1	142.1	142.1
494/3	Sports equipment	119.3	122.1	122.3	..	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	121.5	128.5	130.8	130.8	130.8
495/2	Other stationers goods	128.8	130.2	134.4	134.4	136.5
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	101.2	104.0	104.5	105.4	105.4

TABLE 3(b) COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR PARTLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1970	1971			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	128.7	143.6	140.5	147.1	151.7 p
Imported	132.0	146.6	145.8	153.0	156.7 p
Native	124.1	139.5	133.2	139.0	144.7
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot deliverd	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	196.0	201.3	185.4	181.3	176.1
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	186.6	176.3	155.5	147.1	142.2
Nickel refined, delivered§	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%†	168.2	163.7	158.2	156.4	157.8
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	161.0	158.6	165.8	178.9	182.5
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	129.8	125.5	131.7	125.2	125.5
Whale oil, crude	178.1	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	83.1	82.4	69.0	67.5 p	66.5 p
Sulphur, crude c.i.f. (for acid making)	124.9	117.1	112.7	112.7	112.7

	1970	1971			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	111.5	118.5	129.0	129.8	130.4
Jute, raw, PWC grades, c.i.f. Dundee	156.0	163.4	164.3	166.4	169.8
Jute, raw, PWB grade c.i.f. Dundee	145.9	151.6	151.2	152.4	155.2
Silk, raw, delivered mill	169.0	149.6	152.5	151.9	151.9
Sisal, East Africa, No. 1 grade, c.i.f. London	42.3	53.7	55.7	51.7	..
Wool, raw	69.8	70.8	68.9	67.9	69.3 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. UK	62.7	69.3	66.5	64.5	67.8
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. UK	70.8	72.2	69.7	67.3	68.4
Merino, c.i.f. UK	73.3	72.9	72.3	72.3	72.3
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	140.6	145.5	151.4	151.6 p	151.9 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)‡‡	143.1	146.5	147.6	149.3	149.3 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers) ‡	141.1	144.7	145.1	145.1	145.1 p
Woodpulp, imported	147.0	150.2	148.9	148.6 p	148.3 p

† LME settlement price
§ Producers' price
† Index number for August, 1971 = 145.0
‡‡ Index number for July, 1971 = 146.8, August = 147.2

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1963 = 100 superseded those previously published on the base 1954 = 100. For the convenience of those who used the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the DTI has continued to publish indices relating to materials purchased on the base 1954 = 100. This table will be discontinued after this month. The index numbers in the 1954 based table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1963 = 100 Series. This conversion can be continued in the same way by multiplying 1963 = 100 index numbers by the appropriate factor from the following table.

Conversion factors

1958 SIC		Conversion factor
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	1.02397
	Basic materials	0.98481
	Fuel	1.32682
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	1.02622
	Basic materials other than fuel	0.97379
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	1.01718
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries	1.07428
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	1.32096
361	Electrical machinery industry	1.20523
Order X	Textile industries	0.97275
Order XIV	Timber industry	1.10754
481 to 485	Paper industries	1.05663
Order XVII	Construction materials	1.22465
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	1.22691

Business Statistics Office

A REVISED version of the booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is now available. Copies can be obtained from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS (Tel. 01-866 8771, Ext. 17 or 123).

Price Index Number of Materials purchased

1954 = 100

1958 SIC		1971		
		Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry			
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	135.7	135.5	135.9
	Basic materials	128.7	128.5	128.9
	Fuel	190.3	190.3	190.3
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	140.3	139.8	139.7
	Basic materials other than fuel	131.7	131.0	130.9
	Materials and fuel purchased by selected broad sectors of industry			
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	128.6	129.3	130.8
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries	145.5	145.7	145.3
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	195.1	194.8	194.4
361	Electrical machinery industry	185.0	184.2	183.6
Order X	Textile industries	107.0	106.7	107.3
Order XIV	Timber industry	159.9	160.2	160.5
481 to 485	Paper industries	149.8	149.8	149.8
Order XVII	Construction materials	177.1	177.2	177.5
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	179.6	179.8	180.0

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter: correction

IN the article on 'Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1971' which appeared in *Trade and Industry* on December 16 (pages 568-70), certain figures were given incorrectly in Table 1 (Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted).

The figures should be:

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	£ million Retailing
1971: 3rd quarter	−53	−51	−9	7

Index of industrial production for Wales for the third quarter

DURING the third quarter of 1971 the Index of Industrial Production for Wales registered a two points rise, leaving it at the seasonally adjusted level of 125; one point above the level established in the corresponding quarter of 1970. For the UK as a whole only a marginal rise was recorded, although compared with the same quarter in 1970 the Index has advanced two points.

The Welsh Manufacturing Index, after having fallen consistently during the first half of the year, regained some of its earlier buoyancy, and advanced by four points to 137; two points greater than the level recorded in the third quarter of 1970. It must be noted that the improvement in the Welsh position can almost entirely be attributed to the steel industry's return to a more normal level of output following the run down of stocks in the second quarter. Steel-making capacity was also slightly added to during the period.

The performance of the individual Welsh indices during the third quarter was not dissimilar to that of their counterparts in the UK index. Within the Manufacturing sector, those industries recording gains were Food, Drink and Tobacco (+2), Ferrous Metals (+19), Non-Ferrous Metals (+8), and other Manufacturing Industries (+3). Significant falls were recorded in Coal and Petroleum Products (−6), Textiles and Clothing (−7), and Bricks, Pottery, Glass and Cement (−7). Engineering and Allied Industries as a whole fell from 156 to 155, reflecting the trend in the UK.

Construction is provisionally estimated to have lost no ground over the quarter, remaining at 136. Mining and Quarrying, after having registered no change during the first half of the year, lost four points over the quarter, and now stands at 62: this sector also lost ground in the UK as a whole. The Utilities gained three points, but still remain three points below the level attained during the corresponding quarter of 1970.

1963 = 100

SIC orders, 1968	1963 Weights per Thousand	Annual indices			Quarterly indices						
					Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
		1968	1969	1970	1970 Qtr. 3	1971 Qtr. 3	1970 Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4	1971 Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3
Total: all industries	1,000	126	123	124	115	116	124	125	123	123	125
Mining and quarrying	142	89	78	66	65	56	71	55	66	66	62
Total: all manufacturing industries	650	132	131	135	124	126	135	137	134	133	137
Food drink and tobacco	41	110	108	112	103	121	110	118	123	127	129
Coal and petroleum products	16	131	149	149	155	138	160	143	148	149	143
Chemicals and allied industries	47	162	160	160	150	159	162	162	162	172	171
Metal manufacture: total	227	109	102	109	107	108	114	108	103	98	115
Ferrous	198	108	100	109	107	106	114	109	102	94	113
Non-ferrous	29	115	116	110	105	125	113	103	106	125	133
Engineering and allied industries	167	152	155	157	140	141	154	159	159	156	155
Mechanical and instrument engineering	48	205	207	193	176	171	195	194	197	191	190
Electrical engineering	54	134	138	152	138	149	152	165	157	164	163
Vehicles (including aircraft)	30	132	145	152	137	135	152	153	150	152	150
Metal goods n.e.s.	34	121	118	115	104	99	113	118	119	110	108
Textiles, and leather and fur, and clothing and footwear	70	126	127	130	115	103	130	134	124	125	118
Timber, furniture, etc., and paper, printing and publishing	35	145	162	165	151	156	163	171	164	172	168
Bricks, pottery, glass and cement, etc.	21	183	159	163	152	162	160	173	171	177	170
Other manufacturing industries	26	147	156	155	137	144	155	154	155	159	162
Construction	128	134	127	130	121	138	120	131	131	136	136
Gas, electricity and water	80	123	127	130	117	114	133	129	127	127	130
For comparison: UK Index (key components)											
Total: all industries	1,000	119.8	122.9	124.1			124.3	124.6	124.5	126.3	126.4
Mining and quarrying	56	84.8	80.3	78.3			78.8	74.8	82.4	82.1	79.5
Total: all manufacturing industries	749	121.4	125.6	127.1			127.3	128.4	126.7	127.8	128.4
Metal manufacture	60	111.1	114.5	114.9			113.8	114.0	111.0	101.6	103.2
Engineering and allied industries	313	122.4	127.2	128.1			127.0	129.7	126.9	130.6	128.8
Construction	127	121.8	118.9	115.7			116.6	113.7	116.4	120.1	
Gas, electricity and water	68	128.2	136.2	143.8			143.6	143.8	148.9	157.5	157.9

The above figures incorporate, in the light of the most recent information, amendments which have been found necessary to figures already published.
Figures for the third quarter of 1971 can be regarded as being provisional for both Wales and the UK.
Welsh office, Economic Services Division, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, December 17, 1971. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Diamonds Are Forever	BR/E 35850/18/12/76	119	December 13	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Eon Productions Ltd.
Bloomfield	BR/E 35855/18/12/76	95	December 16	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	World Film Services Ltd.
Movietone News 2219	BR/E 35607/18/12/76	8	December 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2219A	BR/E 35608/18/12/76	8	December 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Garringo	F 35851	84	December 15	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Tritone Industria, Rome
The Yankee	F 35852	95	December 15	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Svenska Filminstitutet, Stockholm
The Beguiled	F 35853	105	December 15	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Three Australian Cities	F 35854	17	December 16	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	K. Jackson Wain, Sydney
Up Is Down	F 35856	6	December 16	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Goldsholl Associates
Lion's Love	F 35857	110	December 16	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Max L. Raab Productions Inc.

Deliveries and orders in the engineering industries

PROVISIONAL figures are now available for October 1971 together with amendments to the figures for the months of July to September. Comparison of the latest three month period with the previous one indicates:

(1) a rise in home deliveries counterbalanced by a fall in export deliveries leaving the total position scarcely altered.
(2) a barely perceptible rise in both home and export orders on hand.
(3) some rise in home net new orders but with little support on this occasion on the export side, resulting from a very low provisional October figure.

Description of statistics

To assist in interpretation, the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review and the seasonal adjustment factors are re-assessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Orders VII, VIII and IX) seasonally adjusted (1)
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Deliveries
	December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100		December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100		December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	100	107	100	100	109	100	99	103	100
1964	116	120	109	117	123	112	115	112	101
1965	119	115	114	118	116	115	123	113	108
1966	115	115	118	114	117	120	118	111	114
1967	106	114	120	100	113	123	125	115	111
1968	106	125	125	96	124	127	139	128	119
1969	117	139	132	99	134	132	171	152	132
1970	125	140	135	106	136	132	185	151	142
1969 1st quarter	110	139	128	97	133	130	152	155	125
2nd quarter	113	138	130	98	133	131	160	151	130
3rd quarter	115	139	135	98	135	134	166	150	136
4th quarter	117	139	134	99	135	132	171	151	139
1970 1st quarter	118	139	135	100	135	133	176	151	140
2nd quarter	122	144	135	101	136	132	186	168	143
3rd quarter	123	137	135	103	138	133	182	133	141
4th quarter	125	140	134	106	136	130	185	152	147
1971 1st quarter	120	122	136	102	121	132	176	125	146
2nd quarter	116	124	134	98	122	131	170	129	144
3rd quarter*	118	139	133	99	132	131	178	158	139
1970 February	119	125	132	100	119	130	177	140	137
March	118	135	138	100	135	137	176	133	143
April	119	139	134	98	115	132	184	206	140
May	119	133	129	99	139	128	182	115	132
June	122	161	141	101	153	135	186	184	157
July	122	129	130	101	128	130	186	133	130
August	123	148	137	102	146	134	187	152	143
September	123	134	139	103	142	135	182	113	149
October	123	135	135	104	136	130	181	133	148
November	125	150	133	105	139	129	185	178	143
December	125	136	136	106	134	131	185	144	148
1971 January	122	115	136	103	108	132	183	134	149
February	120	118	132	101	114	127	180	127	144
March	120	135	139	102	142	138	176	115	144
April	117	110	133	99	107	130	174	118	139
May	117	141	138	101	149	134	170	119	147
June	116	120	133	98	110	129	170	149	146
July*	117	136	129	99	130	124	171	152	143
August*	117	141	139	99	141	138	171	140	142
September*	118	141	131	99	127	131	178	182	132
October*	118	136	134	101	148	134	174	103	136
Average:									
Latest 3 months	118	139	135	101	138	134	174	142	137
Previous 3 months	117	132	133	99	130	129	171	140	145
Percentage change (2)	+1	+5	+1	+2	+7	+4	+1	+1	−6

* Provisional.
(1) At constant prices.
(2) In the case of orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest months shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

Government Publications in Scotland

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES by wholesale textile houses in October showed an increase of 1 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 10 per cent in August and 8 per cent in September.

The value of stocks at the end of October was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	–3	..	..
1967	104	–5	..	..
1968	108	4	..	..
1969	103	–5	..	..
1970	107	4	..	..
1969 4th quarter	124	–6	147	17
1970 1st quarter	90	2	161	5
2nd quarter	97	–2	140	1
3rd quarter	105	5	146	–7
4th quarter	135	8	143	–3
1971 1st quarter	100	10	147	–8
2nd quarter	106	10	135	–4
3rd quarter	115	9	148	1
1970 October	153	9	129	–7
November	124	5	140	–9
December	127	11	143	–3
1971 January	66	9	128	–8
February	99	8	139	–10
March	134	13	147	–8
April	115	12	136	–7
May	101	10	137	–9
June	103	8	135	–4
July	90	8	137	–6
August	110	10	142	–1
September	145	8	148	1
October	155	1	138	7

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks (‡)
	October 1971	January-October 1971	October 1971
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	7	19	5
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	–16	6	–16
Women's underwear	—	9	10
Women's hose and children's socks	–19	–16	–8
Women's millinery	–24	–10	–30
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	25	10	13
Children's wear	2	14	–2
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	33	32	38
Gloves	–22	–13	22
Piece-goods and nets	3	7	10
Household textiles	6	10	16
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	16	15	16
Boots and shoes	—	10	–3
Total †	1	8	7

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London EC4 (Tel. 01-248 4444).

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during November 1971 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,688	—	2,688
Over £100 but under £1,000	128	—	128
£1,000 but under £10,000	952	—	952
£10,000 but under £50,000	156	—	156
£50,000 but under £100,000	14	—	14
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	12	—	12
£1,000,000 and over	—	—	—
Total number	3,950	—	3,950
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	8,073	—	8,073

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1970 and 1971.

	1970		1971	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	2,087	5,528	2,684	10,440
February	2,156	7,556	2,323	3,961
March	2,464	5,098	3,136	7,720
April	2,556	7,657	3,210	16,525
May	2,322	10,323	3,087	5,233
June	2,670	6,097	3,569	7,317
July	2,573	16,272	3,142	6,631
August	2,280	4,355	3,483	6,559
September	2,461	6,404	3,139	9,140
October	2,615	6,726	3,490	61,353
November	2,564	4,831	3,950	8,073
December	2,972	37,229		
Total	29,720	118,076		

Retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for September was 113 (1965 = 100), an increase of 1 per cent on September 1970. In the third quarter of 1971, sales were 3 per cent more than in the third quarter of 1970, a smaller increase than that recorded for the second quarter of 1971.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in September 1971 was 7 per cent less than a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders in September are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (Tel. Belfast (0232) 34488, Ext. 336).

	September 1971		3rd Quarter 1971	
The value of sales by:	Index No. 1965 = 100	Percentage increase	Index No. 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	113	1	121	3
Food shops	128	7	133	5
Non-food shops	104	– 2	113	2
Of which:				
Clothing and footwear shops	95	–12	105	– 4
Durable goods shops	136	8	141	10
Miscellaneous non-food shops	103	3	116	4
Department and general stores	89	–16	92	– 7

Catalogues of Government Publications

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TRADE PROMOTION

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

Successful British participation at Systems 71 in Munich

From the British Consulate-General, Munich

THE International Congress And Exhibition Of Computer Systems And Their Application (Systems 71) which took place in the Munich exhibition grounds from November 30-December 3, was the first specialised trade fair in Germany devoted solely to electronic data processing equipment and software.

As so often is the case with first-time ventures, there was some initial doubt as to the overall value of such an event and whether it would fulfil a function for the industry not covered by already established fairs elsewhere. At the end of the four days all misgivings had been dispersed, general opinion being that Systems 71 was a resounding success achieving all that had been promised and hoped for by the organisers.

Some 2,000 data processing experts from eight countries attended the symposium and series of seminars and a total of 7,500 were recorded as having visited the commercial exhibition which ran concurrently with the congress. Out of a total of 160 firms who took part in Systems 71, there were 12 United Kingdom companies and, if their numbers were considerably less than that of the American based companies, the level of interest shown throughout the four days in the British exhibits indicated that the United Kingdom computer industry has a great deal of expertise and know-how to offer in this field.

The main British exhibit was the joint venture stand housing eight firms organised by the Business Equipment Trade Association in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry. The stand proved to be a focal point of attraction during the whole of the fair and the number of inquiries received exceeded expectations. Particularly satisfying from the exhibitors' point of view was the quality of stand visitors.

Good market

The main emphasis of the British participation was on peripheral equipment of one description or another. There seems little doubt that Western Germany, in particular, offers good export openings in this area. There were also a number of interesting contacts made with representatives from Eastern European countries indicating further potential growth areas where there is also willingness to consider British-made equipment. In both these contexts, firms participating on the joint venture stand welcomed the initiative of the BETA and DTI in providing an opportunity to take part at Systems 71 and everyone expressed themselves highly satisfied with the results achieved.

Of those who took part, Crosfield Business Machines—who already do good business in Germany—reported new contacts and inquiries for their optical data reading equipment and were confident that extra business would result.

Feedback Ltd., exhibiting shop floor data collection equipment and tape transporters, also recorded considerable interest in their products and, as a result of being at Systems 71, may soon be in a position to appoint an agent for the Federal Republic.

Another firm pleasantly surprised were Wilford Computer Sales Ltd., who specialise in the sale of second-hand computers. Great interest was shown in their broking service and the United Kingdom company was able to confirm that Germany could be an excellent market for them.

Price war

Mastertape (Magnetic) Ltd., who manufacture magnetic data storage discs, said that despite the fact that there is a bitter price war presently being waged in this product area they were able to take orders on their stand during the exhibition and received many requests for sampling.

Thus, despite the initial misgivings already mentioned, Systems 71 was an unqualified success for those British firms who had decided to participate in this exhibition from the beginning rather than adopting a wait-and-see attitude. Systems may be said to have established itself as a useful platform for interchange of views and ideas in the field of data processing and provides for British computer hardware and software firms a potentially valuable starting point to the markets of Western Germany and also Eastern Europe.

The next Systems congress and exhibition will take place in 1973.

Overseas visitor group at Decor '72

A PARTY of 20 Dutch furniture and textile buyers will visit Decor International at Olympia next May as a result of a scheme launched by Westbourne Exhibitions to attract more overseas buyers to the exhibition.

Editors of leading European contract furnishing journals are co-operating in the scheme and are organising group visits which will include, apart from a tour of the exhibition, visits to London furniture factories. The exhibition will be held from May 23-26.

Good orders written at Milan show

From the British Consulate-General, Milan

OVER 660 exhibitors from 12 countries participated in the 42nd International Exhibition of Cycles and Motor Cycles in Milan from November 20-28. The countries represented were Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, San Marino, Spain, America, and West Germany.

There were 13 exhibitors from Britain who participated in a joint venture sponsored by the Cycle and Motor Cycle Association Ltd. in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry. Two other British firms, Triumph and Raleigh showed through their Italian agents.

They were all highly satisfied with the large number of orders gained not only from Italian customers but also with buyers from many other parts of the world.

Inaugurating the exhibition, the Italian Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Transport said that the Italian market still offered excellent opportunities for foreign manufacturers. He added that there were clear signs of an improvement in Italian production of high-powered motor cycles and of pedal bicycles for which demand locally was increasing, but the market for small and medium capacity motor cycles was wide open to foreign producers.

Record number

The event attracted a large number of Italian and foreign visitors, mostly of the younger age group. On the first day no less than 30,000 attended and this figure increased considerably on subsequent days, rising to something like 50,000 on the last day. Provisional estimates gave 300,000 as the total number of visitors to this year's show, a record increase over previous years of something like 40 per cent.

The British Minister and Consul General in Milan, Mr. J. R. Wraight, visited the Fair and congratulated the organisers on this year's presentation. He also visited the British exhibits.

Metrication Board exhibition in Edinburgh

THE Metrication Board's touring exhibition 'Going Metric' will be sited in the Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, from February 17-March 9 inclusive, 1972.

'Going Metric' is primarily intended for industry but is designed to appeal to everybody.

British machines created considerable interest at the Milan Cycle and Motor Cycle Show.

EXPORT ORDERS

Seventh jetliner ordered

British Aircraft Corporation announces that Bavaria Fluggesellschaft Schwabe & Co. KG, Munich, has ordered another BAC One-Eleven jet airliner.

The encouraging trend of the German holiday business has induced Bavaria to expand its fleet with a further BAC Super One-Eleven 500, to be delivered at the beginning of 1972.

The new jet will bring the One-Eleven jet fleet of this privately owned independent airline to seven—three 114-seat Super One-Eleven 500s and four 84-seat One-Eleven 400s—all delivered new from BAC.

Total BAC One-Eleven orders are now well past the 200 mark, worth over £300 million with spares. Seventy of them (one-third) are of the bigger 500 series of the type ordered by Bavaria. Forty-four operators currently use BAC One-Elevens throughout the world and serve destinations in over 60 countries.

£1.4 million Nigeria contract

A contract valued at about £1.4 million for the design and construction of a flour mill, including associated marine works, at Sapele, mid-west Nigeria, has been awarded to the Taylor Woodrow Group by Life Flour Mill Ltd. (a subsidiary of Seaboard Allied Milling Corporation, Kansas City). Work began recently and completion is due by late-1972.

Largest of the several buildings will be the warehouse, covering over 23,000 sq. ft. area, while four 38-ft.-high grain silos will be of 68 ft. diameter. The marine facilities include a jetty (to carry two pneumatic unloaders for offshore grain ships), two mooring platforms and two piled breasting dolphins.

Largest export order

J. A. Hewetson & Co. Ltd., Hull—a member of the International Timber Corporation—is developing a large export business in their raised floor division. The latest order, worth about £100,000 (the largest the company has obtained), has been placed by Cable and Wireless Ltd., of London, for that company's new Hong Kong headquarters at Wanchai, now under construction.

The contract involves all-steel computer flooring and RAM laminated hardwood flooring, both of which consist of interchange panels easily removed for immediate underfloor access.

Second Italian order

A second Italian motor-cycle firm has ordered carburetters from Amal Ltd., a subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries Ltd., Birmingham. The firm, Moto Laverda of Breganze, Venice, is to fit pairs of Amal concentric carburetters on 100 750 cc twin-cylinder racing motor-cycles.

The first Italian contract came earlier this year from the firm of Ducati, which has subsequently placed further orders for carburetters for its 750 cc twin-cylinder motor cycles. The business from both Ducati and Moto Laverda was obtained against severe local competition and despite the present tariff barriers.

Transformers ordered

Orders valued at about £150,000 have recently been received by the Transformer Division of Ferranti Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs. The orders are for a total of eight system transformers, six for Zambia and two for New Zealand.

The Zambian order, placed by Anglo-American International (UK) Ltd. on behalf of the Copperbelt Power Company, is for six 15MVA, 66/11kV units fitted with ES3 tap-changers. These six are the latest in a continuing series of orders now totalling 32 similar units placed over the last three to four years. The transformers are to be delivered in 1971/72.

Two 20MVA, 66/11kV units, also fitted with ES3 tap-changers, have been ordered by Ferranti's agents in New Zealand, Arthur D. Riley & Company of Wellington, for the New Zealand Electricity Department. The units, to be used in the northern district of the South Island of New Zealand, are to be delivered in 1972/73.

Canadian order

Control Technology Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex, have won an order for the supply of more than 60 of their DCVT/1A voltage transformers to the Harland Engineering Company of Canada Ltd. Specialists in the manufacture of precision drive units for process industries and industrial plants, Harland are using the DCVTs in various applications of the equipment they manufacture to achieve control in isolation.

Belgian contract for UKAEA

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has been awarded a contract worth about £190,000 for carrying out inspections of two pressurised water reactor vessels now under construction in Belgium.

Under a contract with the Société de Traction et Électricité SA (Tractionel) of Belgium, the Reactor Group of the UKAEA will carry out the final pre-service inspection and a series of in-service inspections on the reactor vessels at the nuclear power station being built at Doel, near Antwerp.

This is the first overseas contract which has been gained by the Authority's Reactor Plant Inspection Service, set up to exploit the experience acquired and the equipment developed in undertaking similar work on various UK nuclear projects.

Plant for Venezuela and Mexico

Orders worth more than £180,000—including contracts for Venezuela and Mexico—have been awarded to Unit Tool & Engineering Co. Ltd., Blackpool, a member of the Peck Engineering Group.

The orders are for precision machinery used in spark plug manufacture, including turning machines which grind the ceramic insulators of plugs; also decorating equipment which marks and glazes them at a high output rate.

The plant for Venezuela and Mexico will be installed in factories of the Champion Sparking Plug Company.

£500 overcoats

The last consignment of vicuna cloth to be made in Scotland—and probably the last in the whole of Britain—is about to leave the Elgin mill of James Johnston Ltd. to fulfil an order from Hong Kong.

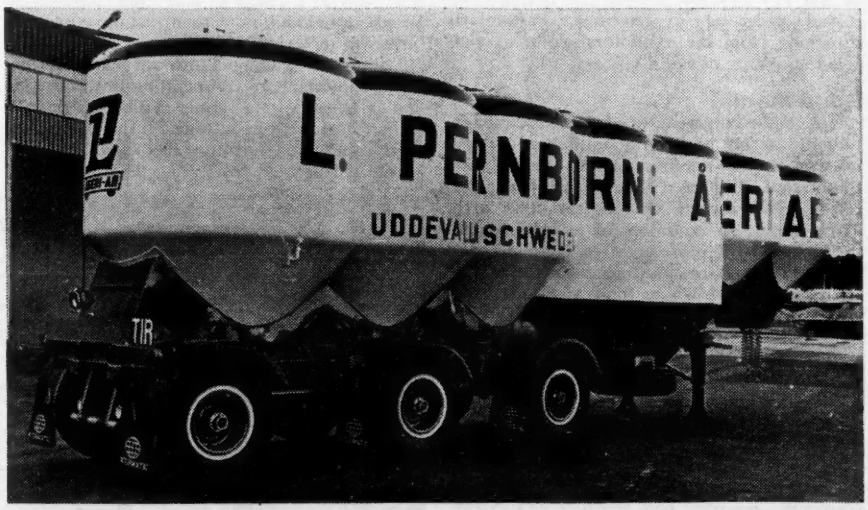
Killing of vicuna (a type of llama) was banned by the Peruvian Government several months ago because of the danger of their complete extinction and the British Government co-operated by banning the import of vicuna pelts. Johnston were able to meet the Hong Kong order from their last remaining stock of the hair.

'Because of its scarcity even before the ban, the three pieces we are sending out are valued at more than £10,000 and will end up as overcoats selling for at least £500 each,' said Mr. John Harrison, a director of Johnston.

Orders for invalid chairs

Orders for electrically powered indoor chairs for invalids and disabled persons have been received by the General Engineering Division of AC Cars Ltd., Thames Ditton, Surrey. The Ingland Corporation, Connecticut, newly appointed distributors for these chairs in the States, has ordered a further 11 of these chairs following the success of stringent tests carried out on the first one supplied to them as a sample order.

In Natal, South Africa, where three of the chairs are already in use in a Cheshire Home, a fourth chair has now been ordered; they are used by disabled persons who drive themselves to the centre's workbenches to carry out normal occupational activities.



When Intermatic AB of Malmo were asked to create a special wood meal/maize flour TIR vehicle for runs between Sweden and Germany, they selected a variety of Rubery Owen-Rockwell equipment. This unusual trailer—only 8,200 kg. unladen weight for a total loading capacity of 32,000 kg.—relies upon the road-proved qualities of Rubery Owen-Rockwell M-Series wide-spread heavy-duty suspension, which is of light construction but affords extra payload. Two of these advanced trailers are already proving their worth and more are to follow. They transport wood meal to Dusseldorf on the outward runs and return with maize flour from Hamburg.

Anglo-Bulgarian trade arrangement

AN annual Trade Arrangement between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia on December 9, 1971.

The Arrangement, which was concluded within the framework of the Anglo/Bulgarian Long Term Trade Agreement signed in 1970, makes detailed provision for Anglo/Bulgarian trade during the year from April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973. It is intended to promote the further expansion of Anglo/Bulgarian trade.

Our exports to Bulgaria in 1970 reached the record figure of £11.1 million. On the basis of figures for the first 10 months of 1971, our exports seem likely to reach the same high level again this year. The balance has been strongly in our favour in both 1970 and 1971.

Under the Arrangement Bulgaria will make general facilities available for the import of all categories of goods from the UK. In the case of Bulgarian goods, apart from those which are imported into the United Kingdom under Open Licence, the following quotas will apply:

ANNEX A. IMPORTS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1972 TO MARCH 31, 1973

Goods of Bulgarian origin or manufacture

Quota	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
1.	ex 02.01	Fresh pork	p.m.(a)
2.	ex 04.01 ex 04.02	Yoghourt	20
3.	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers, (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips	455 tons
4.	ex 07.01	Fresh tomatoes during the period April 1, 1972 to October 31, 1972	275(b) tons
5.	ex 07.01	Fresh dry-bulb onions and shallots during the period August 1, 1972 to February 28, 1973	500(c) tons
6.	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers, (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	525 tons
7.	ex 07.03	Cauliflower and onions in brine	115
8.	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers, (other than gherkins), herbs (other than in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	625
9.	ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears	20
10.	ex 08.07 ex 08.08	Fresh fruit being: cherries and plums, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries, and strawberries	350 tons
11.	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, rasberries and strawberries (of which not more than 90 tons each for raspberries and strawberries and not more than 100 tons for blackcurrants)	700 tons
12.	ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, rasberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,500 tons for strawberry and raspberry pulp together and not more than 400 tons for blackcurrant pulp)	2,500 tons
13.	ex 08.12	Dried fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	350
14.	ex 16.02	Canned or fully cooked ham	75(a)
15.	ex 16.02	Other canned pigmeat including pork loin	185(a)
16.	ex 16.02	Prepared poultry (fully cooked)	220(d)
17.	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	350
18.	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry, and strawberry (of which not more than 770 tons for blackcurrant, raspberry and strawberry taken together)	2,500 tons
19.	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £10,000 for blackcurrants and £10,000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together)	200
20.	ex 20.07	Juices of: apples, blackcurrants and pear	40
21.	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	5
22.		Wovenfabrics and knitted apparel of wool or of fine animal hair (of which not more than £20,000 for garments or articles of apparel of wool or fine animal hair) the following:	60
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair	
23.		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton the following:	20.6
	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets other than electric blankets of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
24.		Woven apparel the following:	150
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven flax	
	ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven flax	
25.	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	30
26.	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	70
27.	ex 97.05	Christmas tree decorations of glass	20
28.		Miscellaneous (subject to type)	125

Notes:
(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations
(b) Fresh tomatoes are on Open General Licence during the period November 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973
(c) Fresh dry bulb onions and shallots are on Open General Licence between March 1, and July 31, each year
(d) As defined by the Poultry Carcases Landing Order 1955, subject to Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, SI 1934, No. 301

Trade with Czechoslovakia

ARRANGEMENTS for the import into the United Kingdom of certain Czechoslovak goods subject to quantitative restrictions have been agreed with representatives of the Czechoslovak Government. Full details of quotas for the 12 months commencing January 1, 1972

(continued on next page)

TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

continued

are given below. They cover only a small proportion of imports of Czech goods into the United Kingdom, most of which enter free of quantitative restriction.

CZECHOSLOVAK GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—1972

Item	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
1	ex 02.06	Pigmeat, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	40(a)
2	ex 02.06 ex 16.02	Canned ham	320(a)
3	04.02	Processed milk	20
4	ex 04.03	Fresh butter	p.m.
5	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli, and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach, tomatoes and turnips	p.m.
6	ex 07.01	Fresh dry-bulb onions and shallots during the period August 1, 1972 to February 28, 1973	40(b)
7	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	150 tons
8	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower or onions	40
9	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	25
10	ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears (of which not more than 25 tons for apples imported between July 1, and December 31)	125 tons
11	ex 08.07 ex 08.08	Fresh fruit being: cherries and plums. currants, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries and strawberries	p.m.
12	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 30 tons each for blackcurrants, raspberries and strawberries)	100 tons
13	ex 08.12	Dried fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries	10
14	ex 16.01	Pork sausages	30(a)
15	ex 16.02	Other canned pigmeat including pork loin	270(a)
16	ex 16.02	Prepared poultry (fully cooked)	p.m.
17	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflowers or onions	70
18	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	75
19	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry	5
20	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	300
21	ex 20.07	Juices of apples, blackcurrants and pears	5
22	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	620,500 short standards
23	ex 39.07 ex 40.13	Gloves, of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves, the following: plastic gloves rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	leather gloves, including gloves of leather and fur skin or leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	gloves of furskin	
	ex 43.04	gloves of artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	gloves of woven cotton or flax	80
24	51.04 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	323
25	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	10
26	ex 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax other than tea towelling	90
27	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	290.000 sq yds
28	55.07 55.08 55.09 ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton	339.25
29	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics excluding cotton corduroy	110
30	58.05 ex 59.13	Woven narrow fabrics Woven elastic fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, wool, fine animal hair, or flax	220
31	ex 59.17	Felt and felt articles of cotton, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant	20
32	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	Stockings and socks the following: of knitted cotton, man-made fibre or wool of woven cotton	90
33	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Apparel including shawls, scarves and ties of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	330
34		Household textiles of which not more than £74,300 for cotton goods and £94,500 for goods of flax (excluding tea towels of flax) being:	
	ex 60.05 ex 60.06	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets wholly or mainly or woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	310
35		Woven apparel, the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax (of which not more than £142,000 for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (excluding embroidered handkerchiefs) of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.08	Accessories and trimmings for women's and girl's garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	410
36	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods of woven cotton	52.6
37	ex 64.01	Footwear, wholly of rubber, or with uppers mainly of rubber	
	ex 64.02	Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	80
38	ex 64.02	Carpet slippers with rubber soles and textile uppers	10
39	65.01 ex 65.02 65.03 ex 65.04 65.05 65.06	Headgear, of which not more than £71,500 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	130
40	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	275
41	ex 73.38	Enamelled hollow-ware	25
42	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers	110

Item	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
43	85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	225
44	ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all up weight exceeding 4,500 lbs	120
45	ex 91.01 91.07	Watches (other than stop watches) valued at £1.50 or less c.i.f. and movements valued at £1.25 or less c.i.f.	p.m.
46	91.02 ex 91.04	Non-electric clocks	40
47	ex 97.05	Christmas tree decorations of glass	56

Notes
p.m. = Pro memoria
(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations
(b) Fresh dry bulb onions and shallots may be imported under Open General Import Licence from March 1 to July 31.

ECGD ADDRESSES

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

United Kingdom and East Germany

AGREEMENT has been reached between the Confederation of British Industry and the East Germans on the quota levels for 1972. For United Kingdom exports to East Germany, the quotas for 1972 will be as set out in List A. Goods other than those for which there are quotas will be admitted without restriction. For East German imports into the United Kingdom, the quotas for 1972 will be as set out in List B. Most other East German imports will be admitted under Open Licence. Our exports to East Germany have increased from £11.9 million in 1968 to a total of £16.9 million in 1970 and an estimated £17.5 million this year.

LIST A—1972. QUOTAS FOR IMPORTS INTO EAST GERMANY FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM JANUARY 1, 1972 TO DECEMBER 31, 1972

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 fob
1	Herrings (cured and frozen)	50
2	Whisky and other spirits	280
3	Miscellaneous foodstuffs, beverages and agricultural products not elsewhere specified	150
4	Toilet preparations	10
5	Leather and leather goods	10
6	Rubber manufactures including thread (covered and uncovered), surgical manufactures and tyres and tubes	125
7	Woollen fabrics	40
8	Mohair yarns	100
9	Textile manufactures including clothing not elsewhere specified	60
10	Products of the passenger car, motor cycle and cycle industries (including components, replacement and production parts and accessories) and transport service equipment	30
11	Domestic radio and television equipment and gramophones	25
12	Clocks and watches	10
13	Pianos (including automatic) and other musical instruments and parts	25
14	Periodicals, transfers and gramophone records including language teaching records	75
15	Sports goods and games and toys of all kinds	100
16	Miscellaneous consumer goods not elsewhere specified	660

LIST B—1972. QUOTAS FOR IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM EAST GERMANY JANUARY 1, 1972 TO DECEMBER 31, 1972

Quota	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif
1		Gloves the following:	10
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves including gloves of leather and fur-skin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
2		Fabrics of man-made fibres mixed with wool or fine animal hair the following:	25
	ex 51.04 ex 56.07 ex 60.01	Fabrics in which man-made fibres predominate by weight	
3		Fabrics of wool or fine animal hair or of wool and man-made fibres mixtures the following:	190
	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair or fabrics in which wool or fine animal hair represents 50 per cent or more by weight	
4		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax the following:	5
	ex 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax other than tea towelling	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of wovenflax *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
5		Stockings and socks the following:	5
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool of woven cotton	
6		Apparel (of which not more than £70,000 for stocking tights and not more than £36,000 for woven cotton garments) the following:	185
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
7		Travelling rugs and blankets other than electric blankets (of which not more than £10,300 for those made of cotton and/or man-made fibres) the following:	45
	ex 60.05 ex 62.01	of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibre of woven cotton, man-made fibres wool or fine animal hair	
8	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	7.7
9	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £95,000 for ornamental ware)	220
10	ex 69.11 ex 69.13	Meissen porcelain	25
11	ex 73.38	Enamelled hollow-ware	5
12		Fabrics of man-made fibres the following:	25
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
13	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and transistorised radiograms	40
14	85.21	Electronic valves and tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £15,000 for semi-conductors)	100
15		Watches and non-electric clocks (of which not more than £24,000 for non-electric clocks) the following:	54
	ex 91.01	Watches other than stop watches valued at £1.50 or less cif	
	ex 91.02 ex 91.04	Non-electric clocks	
16	ex 97.05	Christmas tree decorations of glass	35

Exchange control status of Libya

HM TREASURY announce that an Order was made on December 14 excluding Libya from the list of Scheduled Territories for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act 1947. The Order came into operation from midnight on December 14.

The effect is that Libya ceases to be a member of the Sterling Area and transactions between residents of the United Kingdom and residents of Libya become subject to the same exchange control rules as transactions between residents of the United Kingdom and residents of other countries outside the Sterling Area. The Libyan currency becomes a foreign currency for exchange control purposes.

Note

The Libyan authorities decided in the autumn not to renew their Sterling Agreement with the United Kingdom and have very recently reduced the proportion of sterling in their reserves to a negligible amount. Libya's position is therefore not consistent with continued membership of the Sterling Area.

Commercial relations with Iraq

As a result of the Iraqi Government breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain, the British Embassy in Baghdad has now closed. However, a small British Commercial Interests Section will continue to operate from the same premises at Shaheen Building, Sa'adoun Street, Kard al-Pasha, Baghdad, under the protection of the Swedish Embassy and, as things are at present, British businessmen can expect to carry out their business in Baghdad as usual. There have been no developments to suggest that business visits should be restricted. Present indications are that an Iraqi Interests Section will continue to operate in London under the protection of the Afghan Embassy for the certification of documents and to deal with applications for visas.

CRE Ext. 3454/2220

ITALY AND AFGHANISTAN: The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of November 24 announced that, following the Decision of October 25 of the Council of the European Communities authorising the extension, the Trade and Financial Agreement between Italy and Afghanistan of December 10, 1960, has been tacitly renewed for a further year until November 22, 1972.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

HINTS TO BUSINESS MEN BOOKLETS: Revised editions of the booklets on Austria, Denmark, Germany, Panama and Netherlands have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU, telephone: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY—COMMUNITY IMPORTS (CORRECTION): The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L264 dated December 1, 1971 contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 2407/71 extending to other imports the Annex of Regulation (CEE) No. 109/70, establishing a common system applicable to imports from State trading countries.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

France

DUTY REDUCED QUOTA FOR DRIED GRAPES: The French *Journal Officiel* of November 30 announced that for the period December 1, 1971 to November 30, 1972, inclusive, the quota for the import of dried grapes (Tariff heading 08.04. BI) at a reduced rate of duty of 1.2 per cent has been fixed at 2,650 quintals net. Imports must be routed through the following customs posts:

Marseilles—port (bureau gerant); Dunkerque—port;
Le Havre—port; and Rouen—port.

EDB Ext. 423/408/288

Italy

TERRITORIAL PROJECTS PROGRAMME: A copy of a book entitled 'Le Proiezioni Territoriali del Progetto '80' has been received in Export Services Division. The text is published in Italian, and divided into three volumes. The aim is to provide a basis for subsequent five-year development plans. The book covers proposals for development of coastal facilities, transport, urbanisation, etc. It will be available for inspection until January 7, 1972 in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D22, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. It will then become available for loan from this address. Applications for loan will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

EDB Ext. 7066

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN: A copy of the preliminary document to the Italian economic development plan entitled 'Documento Programmatico Preliminare (Elementi per l'impostazione del programma economico nazionale 1971-1975)' has been received in Export Services Division. The text is printed in Italian. It covers various aspects of both social and industrial planning. The book will be available for inspection until January 7, 1972 in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D22, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. It will then become available for loan from this address. Applications for loan will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

EDB Ext. 7066

VALUE ADDED TAX: A Bill to delay introduction of Value Added Tax until July 1, 1972 was formally approved on December 2, 1971. Further information will be given in *Trade and Industry* on publication of notification in the Italian *Official Gazette.*

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

Spain

HOME COMPENSATION TAX—MODIFICATION: In the *State Gazette* the Spanish authorities announced the following modification to tariff heading 29.30-A, Isocyanates, Home Compensation Tax Levy 12 per cent.

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

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HOME COMPENSATION TAX—EXTENSION: In the *State Gazette* of December 13 the Spanish authorities announced that the 2 per cent Home Compensation Tax Levy on tanning extract of quebracho insoluble in cold water (tariff heading 32.01-C.1) has been extended until October 15, 1972.

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION: The Spanish *State Gazette* of December 8 announced the suspension of import duty on live sheep (tariff heading 01.04-A.2) valid until January 15, 1972.

EDB Ext. 462, 471/2/3

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING—FRUIT PREPARATIONS AND JUICES: The Federal German authorities have recently invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences in respect of the following goods.

Goods from the United Kingdom and dependent overseas territories of the United Kingdom,
(The numbers in brackets are the relevant Brussels Nomenclature Tariff Numbers).
Fruit preparations (ex 20.06)
Fruit juices in tins or bottles (ex 20.07).

Applications may be made up to March 29, 1972 or exhaustion of the quota of DM 500,000 whichever is the earlier.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

IMPORT LICENSING—CUT FLOWERS: The Federal German authorities have recently invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences in respect of the following goods:

Goods from the United Kingdom and dependent overseas territories of the United Kingdom,
(The numbers in brackets are the relevant Brussels Nomenclature Tariff Numbers).
Cut tulips and narcissi—fresh, conforming to EEC quality standards (ex 0603, 13).
Other cut flowers—fresh, conforming to EEC quality standards (ex 0603, 11, 12, 13 and 19).

Applications may be made up to May 10, 1972 or exhaustion of the agreed quota (no figures mentioned) whichever is the earlier.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

ANGLO GERMAN ROAD VEHICLE TAXATION AGREEMENT: An agreement has been signed in Bonn under which, in recognition of the waiver of the vehicle excise duty on German commercial vehicles visiting the United Kingdom, the German authorities have agreed to waive vehicle taxes on British vehicles visiting the Federal Republic. Both passenger and goods vehicles will benefit from this new arrangement. The exemption will apply for 14 days from the date of importation of the vehicle, the dates of importation and exportation each counting as one day. This period may be extended in the event of a breakdown or of other special circumstances or when the journey is made in connection with a fair, exhibition or similar event. Under a special arrangement, the agreement entered into force administratively with effect from November 20, 1971.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

Malta

IMPORT LICENSING: The Malta *Government Gazette* of December 3 announced that the importation of butter in small packets or containers now requires a specific import licence.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3 462

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in South African *Government Gazette* No. 3314 of November 26, 1971:

Specific provision, for statistical purposes is made for self-drilling anchors for use in concrete brick or stone, and expander plugs therefor. The duty remains unchanged. (Tariff heading 73.40) Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on iodine and p-phenetide, for the manufacture of 6-ethoxy 2,2,4-trimethyl 1, 2 dihydroquinoline. (Tariff heading 28.01) Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on polyvinyl chloride film, sheet or strip, of a thickness not exceeding 0.23 mm, for the manufacture of imitation patent leather and similar covered or coated leather. (Tariff heading 39.02) Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on ball type constant velocity universal joints, complete or incomplete, for the manufacture of transmission (propeller) shafts. (Tariff heading 87.06

The provision for a rebate of duty on certain coated paper and paperboard, for the manufacture of boxes, bags and other packing containers, is withdrawn. (Tariff heading 48.07) Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on unprinted sulphate or sulphite paper and paperboard, bleached and coated, for the manufacture of paper cups, ice cream cups and containers, dairy products containers and containers for liquids. (Tariff heading 48.07) Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on unprinted, unbleached kraft paper and paperboard, coated, for the manufacture of multiple carrier-packs for bottles or metal containers. (Tariff heading 48.07) Provision is made, with retrospective effect to June 26, 1970 for a rebate of the full duty on knitted or crocheted trimmings (excluding knitted openwork fabrics similar to net fabrics and knitted pile fabrics), for the manufacture of clothing. Tariff heading 60.01) The duty on vinyl acetate monomer is amended from 10 per cent to 10 per cent or 15c per kg less 80 per cent of the f.o.b. price. (Tariff heading 29.14)

The provision for a rebate of duty on vinyl acetate monomer, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may alloy by specific permit, is withdrawn It is made clear that only soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes with a basis of nickel are classifiable under subheading No. 38.13.05 The duty on textile hosepiping and similar tubing commonly used for fire-fighting, is increased from free to 15 per cent. (Tariff heading 59.15) The provision for a rebate of duty on fire extinguishing equipment is amended to exclude textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials As heat control bezels are classifiable under tariff heading No. 87.06 the provision therefor in tariff heading No. 39.07 is deleted and suitable provision is made in tariff heading No. 87.06 The provision for a rebate of duty on air rotors for the manufacture of heating equipment for motor vehicles, is withdrawn. (Tariff heading 87.06).

EDB Ext. 471/472/473 or 462

FOOD REGULATIONS—MINERAL WATERS: The South African *Government Gazette* of November 12 carries an amendment to the Food Drugs and Disinfectants Regulations deleting the use of edible brominated oils in aerated or mineral waters. (Notice No. R.2042)

EDB Ext. 471/2/3 and 462

Ghana

IMPORT LICENSING: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of September 30 (page 653) announced the publication of Notice to Importers No. 369—General Guide to Importers—Import Licensing Procedures for the period of January 1 to December 31, 1972. The following correction notice has now been announced in the Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin of December 3: Notice to Importers No. 376. Page 1292—Restricted Import List. Under—673—iron rods, angles and flaps. Add under iron rods: ⅜ inch.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

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Uganda

IMPORT CONTROL MEASURES: The Government of Uganda have revised the measures to conserve foreign exchange described in *Trade and Industry*, November 11, page 331, and December 2, page 484.

Goods imported into Uganda are now divided into three different categories. Category I covers essential goods generally basic foodstuffs including raw materials for the manufacturing industries, Category II luxury goods, and all other goods come under Category III.

Importers are required to make advance deposits on all goods with the Bank of Uganda as from December 1, 1971, at the following rates:

Category I: 10 per cent of the cif value
Category II: 100 per cent of the cif value
Category III: 50 per cent of the cif value.

The cif value is calculated as the cif Mombasa value for goods which are sent sea freight and the cif value at the airport for air freighted goods. The deposits will be held for six months. If however the goods do not arrive in Uganda within this period the deposit will not be released until the goods arrive.

For the goods in Category I, foreign exchange may be released to importers in advance of the goods reaching Uganda. For all other goods (Categories II and III) the importer will not receive the foreign exchange until proof is produced that the goods have entered the country.

Note: Additions may be made to the list of items in Category I if the importer can prove the essential nature of the goods he wishes to import.

ESD Ext. 462/471/472/473

Zambia

ECONOMIC MEASURES: In order to conserve foreign exchange the Government of Zambia has decided to adopt the following measures:

(1) All external borrowing, whether loans, contractor finance or supplier's credit by Parastatals, State Corporations and their subsidiaries will in future be allowed only with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

(2) Local borrowing by all established businesses will in future be related to their equity capital. The enforcement order to this effect will be issued shortly.

(3) No company registered in Zambia, including Government Department or Agency, will operate a foreign currency account. This will be solely the function and privilege of the Bank of Zambia.

(4) Foreign exchange allowances, including those for pleasure and business travel, will be reduced. The allowances allowable for expatriation at emigration will also be reduced. The Bank of Zambia will issue enforcement measures.

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

(5) The Government is examining ways and means of reducing its recurrent expenditure through normal budgetary arrangements.
(6) Travel abroad will be reduced drastically below the current year's level in every Ministry, Department, Parastatals, State Corporations and their subsidiaries.
(7) In future, all fees (management, consultants, engineering fees, etc.) for services rendered, payable in some management contracts, will be consolidated into a management fee and based on performance and efficiency. In no case will such fees in future exceed 10 per cent of profits, after tax.
(8) Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries that they should make every effort to reduce their dependence on consultants. All Ministries, Departments, Parastatals, State Corporations and their subsidiaries have been asked to make every attempt to make the maximum use of the services of the University of Zambia and the National Scientific Research Centre in gathering information relating to the implementation of the various projects. In future, there will be no permanent arrangement regarding consultants' work. A consultant will be engaged only in regard to a particular project or a specific job and on the basis of competitive tender. This new policy will be applicable to Government, Parastatals, State Corporations as well as to their subsidiaries.
(9) All marine insurance for Zambian export will, from January 1, 1972, be undertaken by the Zambian State Insurance Corporation. Where necessary, legislation will be amended to this effect.

CRE Ext. 2226

Israel

AMENDMENT ON EXCISE FOR WHISKY: The Israeli authorities have ordered that in Section 1 of the Intoxicating Liquors Excise Order (Variation of Tariff) 1960, paragraph C shall be followed by:

	Unit	Rate of duty
D Whisky		
(1) which has been removed from the licensed distillers yard before June 1, 1972	per litre of alchol	IL.12.00
(2) Other	per litre of alchol	IL.16.25

EDB Ext. 420/475

MARKING OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS: The Israeli authorities have notified an amendment to the Marking of Paper and Paperboard Products Order, 1963, relating to paper napkins, paper handkerchiefs and hygienic products of paper. Fuller details are available.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Lebanon

EXPORT SUBSIDY SURTAX ON TEXTILES: The Lebanese authorities have announced that the export subsidy surtax of 10 per cent on certain imported textile products will continue to be levied until January 31, 1972.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Thailand

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: The Thai customs authorities have announced that with effect from August 28, 1971 a temporary import surcharge of 10 per cent would be added to the cif value of all Japanese goods before the calculation of import duties. This measure applies to Japanese goods imported from third countries.

EDB Ext. 401/468/469

Latin America

ANDEAN PACT FOREIGN INVESTMENT CODE: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of April 7 (pages 5 and 6) and entitled 'The Andean Pact—a vehicle of economic integration' referred to availability from the Department of Trade and Industry of translations of the Andean Pact's Decision 24, a common policy of the treatment of foreign capital. It has since come to light that the following paragraph was omitted from Article 21 of the translation: 'When these contributions are made to a foreign enterprise by its head office or by another branch of the same head office the payment of royalties will not be permitted nor will any deduction be allowed on this account for tax purposes'. Any inconvenience is regretted and it is hoped that holders of copies will take this opportunity of amending them accordingly.

CRE Ext. 2288

Dominican Republic

INTRODUCTION OF BRUSSELS TARIFF NOMENCLATURE: Law 170 of June 4, 1971 has introduced a new Customs Tariff based on the Brussels Nomenclature. The new Tariff will enter into operation on January 1, 1972. From that date all documentation of goods to the Dominican Republic will have to be completed in Spanish on the basis of the description established in the new Nomenclature. The Consular authorities will not countersign documents which fail to meet these requirements. The new Nomenclature will be introduced as far as possible without any changes in the existing rates of customs duty.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

Uruguay

INTRODUCTION OF BRUSSELS NOMENCLATURE SYSTEM: Uruguayan Presidential Decree No. 563/971 promulgates a new customs import tariff and adopts the Brussels Nomenclature system as a means of classification for imports. This new Customs Tariff will come into force on January 1, 1972.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

Colombia

ANDEAN PACT AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT: Colombian Government Decree No. 2153, of November 5 establishes the rules for her country's adoption of Andean Pact Decision 24 on the treatment of foreign investment, which she ratified on June 30. So far, no authoritative or official translation of the decree is available to the Department of Trade and Industry, although a copy of the Spanish text may be obtained on request.

CRE Ext. 2288

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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Argentina

ECONOMIC POLICY: The Argentine Government produced on December 3 a statement on the economic policy to be followed between now and May 1973 when the country is due to return to constitutional government. The document does not set out a detailed national economic plan, but sticks largely to generalities, setting out a package of 13 'objectives' and 25 'measures' by which these objectives are to be achieved.

Some of these 'objectives' are:

a. to raise the level of economic activity
b. to maintain the level of public investment
c. to continue the policy of creating basic industries and infrastructure
d. to seek maximum efficiency in State enterprises and limit their losses
e. to promote the increase of exports
f. to regard the maintenance of an adequate foreign exchange reserve as being in the national interest and to discourage speculative investment
g. to direct credit towards the end of effective economic growth, encouraging private investment in production
h. to prevent the establishment of a State monopoly in the fields of industry and commerce.

The following 'measures' are some of those enumerated to accomplish the objectives:

a. to achieve a voluntary agreement on prices which respects profit margins and allows the transfer of cost increases
b. the financing of the National Treasury by the Central Bank of the budget deficit must not exceed 2,000 million pesos. Anything above this will be financed by other means (unified funds, Treasury letters, etc.). The general deficit of current expenditure must not exceed the budget for 1971 by more than 20 per cent
c. the national transport system will be reorganised in an integral form with the object of reducing its budget deficit
d. implement appropriate measures in order to continue the policy of import substitution, encouraging industries to become efficient by reasonable tariff protection
e. unification of export taxes
f. achieve an adequate level of beef exports in order to reach targets which have already been fixed, for which purpose these measures which are considered most appropriate will be taken
g. promote the production of substitution for beef
h. restrict dealings in foreign exchange to authorised entities and to establish legal means to prevent and to punish violations
i. utilise as much as possible long-term external credits to finance public works
j. exempt basic industries from payment of the 15 per cent import surcharge on capital goods and on basic materials for the iron and steel industry
k. reduce by 5 per cent each month as from February 1, 1972 the 15 per cent duty on imports
l. resolutely promote the export of traditional and non-traditional products, in order to exceed the 1972 target of 1,850 million dollars, so as to obtain a surplus in the balance of trade.

CRE Ext. 2287

Ecuador

DUTY REDUCTION ON GREY PORTLAND CEMENT: Supreme Decree No. 1707 published in the Ecuadorean *Registro Oficial* of November 16, 1971 lowered the duty on common Grey Portland cement as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty Sucres per KN	Ad val cif
25.23.00.03	Grey Portland (common)	0.05	—

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

Peru

NEW BANKING LAW: Decree Law 19043 of November 25 brings Peruvian banking into line with Andean Pact Decisions 24 and 37 on foreign investment. The Law states that the capital of any new commercial banks established in Peru must be entirely national. Established commercial banks which are not branches of foreign banks must reach 80 per cent local capitalisation within 60 days of the date of the Law and thereafter may not increase the proportion of foreign capital.

CRE Ext. 2288

The Bahamas

GOODS EXPORTED TO THE BAHAMAS AND NOT CLEARED THROUGH CUSTOMS: Exporters should note that goods shipped to the Bahamas and not entered within five days of arrival are removed to the Queen's Warehouse where they incur storage charges. Because charges are high (eg motor vehicles $20 per week or part thereof, unpacked goods other than cement or lumber $10 per ton or part thereof, packed beer, wine or spirits $20 per case, packed goods measuring under 10 cubic foot $1.00 per package etc.) and mount up quickly, it is not uncommon for local buyers to fail to clear the goods which are subsequently auctioned by Customs.

Auctions are held every 60 to 90 days depending upon the size of the back-log and notification is given in a local newspaper one month beforehand, when a list of goods to be sold and their point of origin is published.

Exporters are warned that they could suffer a complete loss if their goods are auctioned as the proceeds rarely cover more than administrative and transportation expenses. However, application in writing can be made to the Comptroller, Customs Department, PO Box N 155, Nassau to claim any 'overplus'. The risk is greatest where goods are shipped on sight draft or cash against documents terms as duty is payable even if the goods are re-exported.

In order to keep British exporters as fully informed as possible the British Trade Commission at Nassau will endeavour to extract details of goods likely to be of UK origin and publish them in *Trade and Industry*. It should be noted however that for disposal instructions to be carried out by Customs, correspondent banks or customs' brokers the name of the ultimate purchaser should be marked clearly on the goods especially where many items are included on one bill of lading or airway bill and addressed to a correspondent bank.

Legislation: cf. Customs Regulations for the Bahamas, Section 53 Maritime Affairs and Port Authorities (Amendment) Act 1971 Part No. 2 of Third Schedule.

ESD Ext. 455

Jamaica

EXPORT INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGEMENT LAW, 1956: The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above law: (*a*) quilted bedspreads and (*b*) hovercraft.

Notices that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry* dated August 12, 1971 (page 311) and March 10, 1971 (page 570) respectively. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE Ext. 2627

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW, 1956: The Jamaican Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956: (*a*) mushrooms (fresh, canned, bottled, dried, frozen) and products made therefrom; (*b*) Crustaceans (culturing and processing). 'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, etc, and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manu-

facturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE Ext. 2627

United States

REVENUE ACT OF 1971: *Trade and Industry* of September 16 carried information about proposals in the US Revenue Bill of 1971 of interest to exporters. The Bill became law on December 10 and the final shape of the proposals is given below.

Job development tax credit

General: Businesses will receive a tax credit (a direct deduction from tax liability) of 7 per cent or 4 per cent in the case of public utilities—of their investments in eligible machinery and equipment acquired after August 15, 1971 or acquired during the period April 1 to August 15, 1971 pursuant to an order placed after March 31, 1971. These rates of 7 per cent and 4 per cent are based on the full cost of eligible machinery and equipment which has a life of seven years or more; two-thirds of the cost of machinery and equipment which has a life of five years or more but less than seven years; and one-third of the cost of machinery and equipment which has a life of three years or more but less than five years. Eligible machinery and equipment is, very broadly, everything (except a building or its structural components) which is used as an integral part of manufacturing, production or extraction or of providing transportation, communication, electrical energy, gas, water or sewage disposal services.

'Buy-American' discrimination: The credit will not be payable on purchases of foreign made products for as long as the 10 per cent import surcharge remains in effect. (The credit will, however, be available for foreign made products acquired pursuant to an order placed after March 31 and before August 16, 1971.) Thereafter, the President will have residual powers to maintain, or re-apply, the discrimination against any product manufactured in a foreign country that maintains non-tariff trade restrictions or other discriminatory practices that unjustifiably burden US commerce. In the context of this paragraph foreign made products are products completed outside the United States (irrespective of where their components originate) or products completed in the United States if *less than* 50 per cent of their cost is attributable to value added within the United States. The United States includes Puerto Rico and the Possessions of the United States.

Exceptions: During the time that the tax credit is confined to purchases of American-made products the President has powers to make specific foreign products eligible for the credit if he determines that it is in the public interest to do so. He may do this retroactively to August 16, 1971. The circumstances in which it is suggested by the Congress that he might find it appropriate to exercise these powers are:

1. Where the US market for a particular product tends towards a monopoly (ie domination by one or more domestic producers).
2. Where there is practically no US production of a type of product and substantially all items of such a type are imported.
3. Where the foreign producer of an item is exporting to the USA prior to the establishment of facilities for producing that item within the USA.
4. Where there is a long history of duty-free importation into the USA as, for example, in the case of farm machinery.

Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC's)

Special tax treatment is provided for corporations set up to engage exclusively in the export of US products. Tax payments on one half of the profits of such corporations may be deferred indefinitely provided that the profits are not distributed but are reinvested in export-related operations. The export-related expenses of a DISC include half of the cost of shipping US exports aboard ships documented under the laws of the United States or on United States owned and operated aircraft.

(*continued on next page*)

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UNITED STATES
continued

Excise tax on automobiles, etc.

The Federal excise tax is repealed in respect of passenger cars; light-duty trucks and buses of 10,000 lbs. gvw or less; automobile trailers or semi-trailers; trailers or semi-trailers of 10,000 lbs. gvw or less that are suitable for use with light-duty trucks; urban mass transit buses; and containers for use in conjunction with trucks for solid waste disposal. There is no discrimination as between domestic and imported vehicles in these categories. The original tyres and inner tubes on imported vehicles are made subject to excise tax.

CRE Ext. 3364

TYRE STANDARDS: *Trade and Industry* of February 10, 1971, gave notice of an amendment to Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109 which relates to the marking of pneumatic tyres. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration now propose to prohibit the sale, for any purpose, of passenger car tyres which do not conform to Standard No. 109 by making further amendments to it. The proposed effective date is March 1, 1972. Comments should be submitted (preferably 10 copies) by December 30, 1971 to the Docket Section, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 5221, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC20590. Reference should be made to Docket No. 70-2 (F.R. 27-11-71).

CRE Ext. 2397

TELEVISION RECEIVERS: *Trade and Industry* of June 23, 1971 referred to an escape clause investigation of television receivers instituted by the US Tariff Commission under the Trade Expansion Act. The Commission has now reported its results to the President and copies of those portions of the report that do not contain confidential business information will be released as soon as possible. Requests for copies should be addressed to the Secretary, US Tariff Commission, Eighth and E Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20436 (FR 25.11.71).

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

DOCK STRIKES (AS AT DECEMBER 14): EAST COAST AND GULF PORTS: All of the East Coast and Gulf ports are now back at work following a US Federal Court injunction invoking the full 80-day cooling-off provision of the Taft Hartley Act. This means that the East Coast and Gulf ports will be operational until February 14, 1972. WEST COAST PORTS: The West Coast ports are still working but it appears likely that the strike will restart at the end of the cooling-off period (December 24). A ballot of the West Coast dockers is to be held within the next few days to see if they will accept the last offer by the employers. There is no great optimism that this will lead to a settlement.

ENRICHMENT OF FOOD: The US Commissioner of Food and Drugs has received a considerable amount of evidence supporting the view that the nutrient levels of calcium, thiamine, riboflavine, niacin and iron in enriched foods should be increased. He therefore proposes to make certain amendments to the sections of Title 21 of the US Code of Federal Regulations dealing with wheat flour and related products and baked products: these are the most suitable products in view of their widespread consumption. Comments should be submitted (preferably in quintuplicate) by January 1, 1972, to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-88, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville Md 20852 (FR 3.12.71).

CRE Ext. 2397

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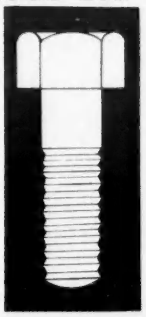

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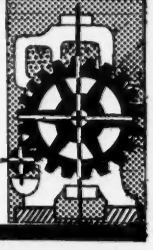

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